The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3056. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

A Flag of Truce From the Enemy.

Dispatches from the Rebel Camp to President Lincoln.

Proposition for a Cessation of Hostilities and Compromise.

Cabinet Meeting and Consultation With Gen. Scott.

NO COMPROMISE WITH TRAITORS!

Important Proceedings of Congress.

Prompt Action on the Bills Introduced in the Senate.

The House Resolved to Push the War Vigorously.

Proposition to Confiscate the Property of the Rebel Leaders.

A Great Battle Expected in Western Virginia To-day.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 8.

Col. THOMAS TAYLOR, of the Rebel army, came into Col. TYLER'S camp this afternoon, with a flag of truce. He was sent with an escort to the head-quarters of Gen. MCDOWELL. Col. TAYLOR brought dispatches for President LINCOLN. A Cabinet meeting was held at once, and consultations were had during the evening with Gen. SCOTT. The subject of the dispatches is, of course, unknown. While passing from Col. TYLER'S to head-quarters, Col. TAYLOR asked the officer in charge of the escort, if our army was not all prostrated with the measles.

MUTINY AMONG THE GARIBALDIANS.

It is reported that a mutiny broke out among the Garibaldi Guard to-day. One hundred of them left the camp and came to the city. They were stopped on this side of Long Bridge by the guard, and held there. The military officers on this side will make a word and a blow, and fire on the mutineers, unless they surrender and return to duty. The trouble grows out of some disaffection about the arms given to the regiment.

EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND.

Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, was in Washington to-day. He represents that on the eastern shore there is much rebel feeling, and is anxious that a force should be sent down to afford Union men protection.

THE ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

Hon. THOS. A. MARSHALL, of Illinois, has been appointed Colonel of the regiment of cavalry authorized to be raised in Illinois. Col. MARSHALL is now here to complete the armament of his regiment.

COL. LAMON'S REGIMENT.

Col. LAMON has met with complete success in raising a regiment of Virginia volunteers. It will consist of ten companies of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery of rifled cannon. Col. LAMON will probably have an independent command, and be authorized to fight the rebels after their own guerilla fashion. He will make them sick of their system before many days.

TROUBLE IN THE NEW-YORK EIGHTH.

There was a trouble among the Eighth New-York Volunteers to-day. The companies were marched down to exchange muskets at the arsenal. One company was dissatisfied with the arms furnished, and refused to return to their camp. They were locked up in the jail.

ACCEPTING MORE TROOPS.

In answer to several communications, the Secretary of War says that he has no right to accept any more regiments until Congress authorizes him to do so. He has promised, however, to accept the Continental Guard, of Brooklyn, under the command of Col. JAS. H. PERRY, as soon as he has authority to do so.

SICKNESS IN THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

There is much sickness among the men of the Seventy-first Regiment, and some complaint of the sanitary treatment of the regiment.

ANOTHER GUN-BOAT.

Government has purchased the steamboat *Cambridge*, from Boston, and will fit her up as a gunboat.

OHIO AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL.

President STATES, of the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal, has effected an arrangement with the Government to protect the line of the canal as far as Graytown.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS, ETC.

The death of DOUGLAS is to be announced in the Senate to-morrow. Several of the Republican Senators will pass eulogies upon the deceased.

The Military Committee of the Senate has determined to report a bill calling out 500,000 men, and appropriating $500,000,000 to defray all expenses of carrying on the war. The weight of the Senate will be thrown in favor of vigorous action, and the complete subjugation of the rebel States.

The House to-day, on motion of Mr. VAN WYCK, passed a resolution raising a Committee to investigate any frauds that may have been perpetrated on the Government in the furnishing of supplies, transportation, &c. With Mr. VAN WYCK at the head of the Committee, the inquiry will be vigorously prosecuted.

The Departments are fast being purged of rebel Clerks. To the persistence of members of Congress, we are indebted for a pretty thorough cleaaning out.

A STEAMER-STEALER CAUGHT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 8—10 P. M.

One of the gallant gentlemen who was engaged in stealing the steamer *St. Nicholas* has been arrested by Gen. BANKS. He was found secreted with three others on the steamer *Mary Washington*. His name is RICHARD THOMAS, and he was formerly a cadet at West Point. When arrested, he gave an *alias*, but a commission was found on him giving him a Colonel's command in the rebel army. This was dated July 1, and was doubtless conferred in payment of his services in stealing the *St. Nicholas*. He stands a good chance of being promoted by the Provost Marshall.

A BATTLE EXPECTED.

It is more than probable that Gen. MCCLELLAN will meet the rebel forces to-morrow, and it is deemed certain that he will succeed in defeating them.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE KENTUCKY MEMBERS.

The statement of the *Tribune* that Gen. SCOTT had given a dinner to the Kentucky delegation in Congress, is a pure fabrication. He hes not even entertained one of the delegation at his table.

MEANING OF THE FLAG OF TRUCE.

I am reliably informed that, with the flag of trcce brought by Col. THOMAS TAYLOR from the rebel camp, comes a proposition for a cessation of hostilities and a settlement of difficulties. I learn that the rebels are badly frightened, and stand in wholesome fear of getting their deserts. I am confident that, in the consultation that followed the announcement of these propositions to the Cabinet, Gen. SCOTT and Secretary CAMERON at once and decidedly protested against any terms that did not involve the unconditional surrender of the rebel force. In this view the President heartily concurs, and to it he will rigidly adhere.

LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 8.

One of the bills submitted by Secretary CHASE, with his report on the finances, contains features similar to those in the bill reported during the second session of the late Congress by Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, and commonly known as the "Force bill." It places in the hands of the President the military and naval power to collect revenue in cases where there are any unlawful combinations against the laws of the United States; authorizes him to close disloyal ports by proclamation, and provides for carrying on trade with any part of a State, (as in the case of Western Virginia,) in favor of which the Secretary of the Treasury, as well as the Postmaster-General—with respect to commerce and postal accommodations—have already acted.

The contract for supplying the War Department and its various bureaus with stationery for the ensuing fiscal year, has been awarded to PHILIP & SOLOMANS, of this city.

Capt. VAN VLIET, it is said, has been removed as Quartermaster from Fort Leavenworth, and Capt. EASTON appointed to the place.

It is a noticeable fact that Gen. POMEROY, Senator from Kansas, has chosen the seat formerly occupied by a Senator of Virginia, and his colleague, Gen. LANE, that of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

There was a skirmish last night between the pickets of the Eighth Battalion, District of Columbia Volunteers, Major GERHARDT, and those of the Virginia forces on the other side of Great Falls. The former lost one man. The enemy concealed in the bushes, and were fired at, with what effect is not ascertained.

A detachment of 300 for the Maine Regiment, and 150 horses, for the baggage trains, reached here this morning.

It is the impression here that Representatives CARLILE and VAN WINKLE, of Parkersburgh, will be elected United States Senators by the Legislature in session at Wheeling.

The death of Judge DOUGLAS will probably be announced in both Houses of Congress to-morrow. Among the designated speakers for the occasion is Mr. CRITTENDEN.

Further intelligence from GERHARDT'S District of Columbia Volunteer command at Great Falls have been received. Two of his men were killed and several wounded. The rebels suffered to a far greater extent. They had a body of cavalry. The parties were separated by the Potomac, but kept up the fight at interval throughout yesterday.

A company of Texas Cavalry went up this afternoon from Washington.

The latest report from Arlington is that Major TAYLOR, of New-Orleans, arrived at the camp of the Eighth New-York Regiment, Col. LYON, this afternoon, under a flag of truce, with dispatches for President LINCOLN. He was detained there, awaiting further orders, and was last from Manassas Junction.

The steam-transport *Cambridge*, which brought Col. CASE'S Massachusetts Regiment hither, has been purchased by the Governmen, and is being fitted up as a gun-bat.

Twenty-one members of the New-York First German Rifle Regiment, refusing to take the arms allotted them, but insisting on having rifles instead, were this evening put under arrest and conveyed to jail, where they now are.

THOUGHTS AND THINGS FROM WASHINGTON.

A VISIT TO THE LINES IN VIRGINIA—THE CHARACTER AND QUALITY OF THE TROOPS—THAT ARTICLE IN THE MONITEUR—WHAT A FRENCH MILITARY AGENT SAYS OF THE TWO ARMIES—WANT OF ORGANIZATION AND ARTILLERY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 6, 1861.

It happens that I had, yesterday afternoon, a vivid experience of the nobly developed qualities of our volunteer bands of the Free North. Opportunity was afforded for a drive, in company with CHARLES SUMNER and Gov. ANDREW, (that "little, round, fat, oily man,"—not particularly "of God," however,—who has taken advantage of the holiday to run down and look after his Massachusetts boys, whom he loves,) to the Rhode Island Encampment. It lies a couple of miles out from Washington, on the road to Bladensburgh, on a beautifully broken piece of ground charmingly shaded. We arrived a little before evening parade, and in the course of our stroll around among the tents of the men, had occasion to remark the fine qualities of intelligence and character that marked them. Noble young fellows they are; mechanics, farmers, engineers, students, lawyers and the like—the physique clarified, as it were, by the fine alchemies of their life in Nature, and their spiritual parts showing the growth of the noblest human qualities. These two regiments realized perfectly Mr. LINCOLN'S description, and we could not help thinking of them—so admirably furnished with all practical and mental efficiencies—as fine types of the free, creative, civilized communities of the North. A large concourse of visitors witnessed the evening parade. At the close of it, soldiers and the assembled multitude, uncovered while the reverend Chaplain read from the grand old Hebrew prose lyrics, and poured forth a fervent prayer. The sun had set on the scene, behind the Virginia hills—the landscape around lay like an old Claude—and the natural and spiritual seemed to blend in one. Few eyes but were moistened, few hearts but were mellowed and touched. We drove back amid the firefly's preternatural glow and the spiritual light of the stars.

I was on the point of writing to you the other day that the offensive article assimilating the rebel Southern States to Italy, printed in the Paris *Patrie* and reproduced in the *Moniteur*, could have no authoritative significance. I arrived at this conclusion by simply noticing the *place* of the item in the *Moniteur*—it is not in the official columns at all, but is among a string of common *faits divers*, and is evidently entirely unofficial, represents no determination of the French Government, and is simply a piece of scissoring by a sub-editor. It now seems by your Paris correspondence that this is the very explanation given by the French Minister to Mr. DAYTON, who remonstrated against the *rapprochment*. And I may also mention that not only was this explanation given to Mr. DAYTON, but a dispatch from M. THOUVENEL has just been received here, reiterating that the item was purely personal to the writer, and in no way engages or represents the policy of the French Government. This is a proof of the solicitude which that Government feels to avoid all occasion of offence to the United States. And I may also mention that, unlike England, that Government is willing to afford us every facility of obtaining supplies of munitions of war and the like.

You were aware that Capt. RUSSEL, of the French Navy, had been appointed by NAPOLEON to make a tour of the States North and South, with a view to reporting on the military *status* and resources of the two sections. He has just returned from a month's sojourn in the South. His comparative view of the two sides I have been able to learn is as follows: the Northern elements are greatly the superior both in quantity and quality; but the Southern forces are much our superior in *military organization* and in artillery! Capt. RUSSEL, I may say, is no partisan of the insurgents, as he has been represented; on the contrary, he sympathizes wholly and heartily with the North. His conclusion accordingly is worth laying to heart—*we are deficient in a comprehensive scheme of military organization!* Throughout the whole North the confidence of the people in "the greatest captain of the age" is unbounded; but they will anxiously look to Gen. SCOTT that he immediately see to it that the cause, if it exists, of the reproach of the French officer be removed.

W. S.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 8.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, offered a joint resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to remit all the duties on all arms imported since the 1st of May which have not been actually paid, and on all arms which may be imported prior to the 1st of January, 1862, for the use of any State which in good faith is aiding to suppress the rebellion now waged against the United States. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, presented a petition for the relief of ROGER JONES, who commanded at Harper's Ferry, and was obliged to destroy the public property.

The Vice-President presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, in relation to the harbor defences. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back joint resolutions legalizing all the acts of the President. Laid over.

Mr. WILSON also reported a bill authorising the employment of volunteers in enforcing the laws and protecting public property. Laid over.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 8.

Messrs. DELAPLAINE, NUGENT and DUNN severally appeared for the first time this session, and took the usual oath.

Mr. VANDEVER presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Iowa, praying for the establishment of a National armory at Rock Island. Referred.

The Speaker announced the following Standing Committees, the first-named on each being the Chairman thereof:

Committee on Elections—Messrs. Dawes, Campbell, Voorhies, McKean, Loomis, Baxter, Kelly, Brown and Menzies.

Committee of Ways and Means—Messrs. Stevens, Morrill, N. Phelps, Spaulding, Appleton, Corning, Horton, McClernand and Stratton.

Committee on Claims—Messrs. Fenton, Walton, Holman, Hutchins, Hall, Noell, Duell, Webster and Wallace.

Committee on Commerce—Messrs. Washburne, Illinois; Elliot, Ward, Nixon, Babbitt, Gurley, Rollins, (Mo.) Leary and Sheffield.

Committee on Public Lands—Messrs. Potter, Covode, Vallandigham, Julian, Trumble, Vandever, Kellogg, (Mich.,) Cresfield and Woodruff.

Committee on Post-Office—Messrs. Colfax, Alley, Wickliffe, Morrill, (Me.,) Windom, Blake, Ubbard, Trowbridge and Norton.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Conkling, Delano, Burnett, Ashley, Calvert, Hanchett, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Davis and Upton.

Judiciary Committee—Messrs. Hickman, Brigham, Pendleton, Kellogg of Illinois, Porter, Carlisle, Thomas of Massachusetts, May and Diven.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Duell, Edgerton, Cooper, Rice of Maine, Wall, Ferry, Grider, Riddle and Morrill of Maine.

Public Expenditures—Messrs. Covode, Edwards, Kerrigan, Train, Windom, Webster, Julian, Hanchett and White of Ohio.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Blair, of Pennsylvania, Noell, Hanchett, Van Horn, Shank, Walton, of Maine, Shellaberger, Lazear.

Manufactures—Messrs. Huchins, Morehead, Haight, Alley, Porter, Ely, Arnold, Ancona, Brown, of Virginia.

Agriculture—Messrs. Lovejoy, Loomis, Calvert, Smith, Chamberlain, Shank, Bailey, of Pennsylvania, Worcester, Aldrich.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Aldrich, Edwards, Mallory, Conway, Mitchell, Odell, Lansing, Patton, Thayer.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Blair of Missouri, Curtis, Richardson, Buffinton of Ohio, Allen, Marston, Jackson.

Militia.—Messrs. Van Valkenburgh, Dunn, Ancona, Delano, Biddle, Harrison, Brown of Virginia, Cutler, Goodwin.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Sedgwick, Rice of Massachusetts, Fouke, Moorhead, English, Verree, Pike of Maine, Conkling, Wadsworth.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Train, Lovejoy, Delaplaine, McKnight and Morris of Ohio.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Crittenden, Gooch, Cox, White of Indiana, McKnight, Burnham, Thomas of Maryland, Pomeroy, Fisher.

Territories—Messrs. Ashley, Van Wyck, Cravens, Kellogg of Illinois, Beaman, Reed, Sloan, Bailey of Massachusetts.

Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Van Wyck, Blair of Pennsylvania, Carlisle, Potter, Davis of Pennsylvania, Steele of New-York, Granger, Law.

Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Ely, Sherman, Logan, Hararson, Cutler, Waley, Goodwin, Wood, Cobb.

Roads and Canals—Messrs. Mallory, Gurley, Hale, Van Horn, Arnold, Nugent, Baker, Johnson, Beaman.

Patents—Messrs. Dunn, Rice, of Maine, Baker, Johnson, Noble.

Revisal and Unfinished Business—Messrs. Logan, Babbitt, Menzies, Fessenden, Wright.

Accounts—Messrs. Buffinton, Rollins, of New-Hampshire, Lehman, Worcester, Dunlap.

Mileage—Messrs. Robinson of Illinois, Killinger, Frank, Grider and Wood.

Library—Messrs. McPherson, Frank and Law.

Printing—Messrs. Walton of Maine, Clark of New-York and Bailey of Pennsylvania.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Granger of Michigan and Cobb.

Expenditures in the State Department—Messrs. McKean, Robinson, Nixon, Vandever and Clinton.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Messrs. Odell, Campbell, Bingham, Rice of Massachusetts and Sheffield, New-York.

Expenditures in the Navy Department—Messrs. Dunlap, McPherson, Blake, Baxter, Cooper.

Expenditures in the Post-office Department—Messrs. Killinger, Wickliffe, Trimble, Kellogg of Michigan, Smith of New-York.

Expenditures on Public Buildings—Messrs. Lazear, Kelly, Chamberlain, Wall, Perry.

Expenditures in the Interior Department—Messrs. Allen, Conway, Sherman, Shellaberger and Cooper.

At their own request, Mr. HICKMAN was excused from serving on the Committee on Judiciary; Mr. BURNET on the District of Columbia Committee, and Mr. CURTIS on Military Affairs.

On Motion of Mr. MCKNIGHT, a resolution was adopted that the members now proceed to draw for choice of seats.

Mr. KELLY was excused from serving as a member of the Committee on Elections, for the reason, as he stated, that the seats of the two Representatives from the Districts adjoining his are contested.

Mr. WICKLIFFE was excused from service as a member of the Post-office Committee, on account of physical inability.

Mr. STEVENS introduced a bill to divide Pennsylvania into three Judicial Districts—Court to be held at Erie. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. STEVENS introduced a bill to repeal all laws creating ports of entry in the rebellious States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM introduced a bill to repeal the Tariff act of 1861, and restore that of 1857. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. HOLMAN introduced a bill granting bounty lands to those who have been or shall be engaged in the military service of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CURTIS introduced the Pacific Railroad bill, which was referred to a Committee of Nine.

Mr. ALDRICH introduced a bill granting homesteads, and a bill establishing a General Bankrupt law. The former was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and the latter to that of the Judiciary.

Mr. ELLIOT—A bill for the general introduction of an International Code of Marine Signals. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. COX—A bill to increase the number of cadets at West Point Academy. It gives three times the present number, and reduces the time at the Academy from five years to four.

Mr. WALTON offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of fixing the number of Representatives after this Congress at 239—this being the present number.

Mr. SPAULDING presented resolutions of the Legislature of New-York relative to a reciprocity treaty. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce at New-York, relative to the defences of that harbor.

Mr. HOLMAN'S resolution was adopted, that the House will, during the present extraordinary session, only consider bills and resolutions concerning Military and Naval appropriations for the Government and financial affairs connected therewith; and that all bills of a private character, and all other bills and resolutions not directly connected with the raising of revenue, and military and naval affairs, shall be referred without debate to the appropriate committees, to be considered at the next regular session of Congress.

Mr. LOVEJOY offered the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That in the judgment of this House it is no part of the duty of the soldiers of the United States to capture or return fugitive slaves.

2. *Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law commonly called the Fugitive Slave law.

3. *Whereas*, Major EMORY, of the United States Army, resigned his commission under circumstances showing sympathy with rebellion against the Government; therefore,

Resolved, That his restoration to the service was improper and unjustifiable, and that this House in the name of the people demand of the Executive his immediate removal.

Mr. HICKMAN raised the point that the resolutions were precluded by the order, adopted at the instance of Mr. HOLMAN, which specifies the peculiar character of the business to be transacted during the present session.

The Speaker overruled the point of order.

Mr. EDWARDS moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM made an ineffectual effort to amend the resolutions.

The House then voted on Mr. EDWARDS' motion, and laid the resolutions on the table by 87 against 62.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ancona, Appleton, Babbitt, Baily of Pennsylvania, Blair of Missouri, Browne of Rhode Island, Burnett, Calvert, Carlile, Chamberlain Cobb, Cooper, Cox, Cravens, Crisfield, Crittenden, Delano Diven, Dunlap, Dunn, Edwards, Ely, English, Fisher, Fouke, Franchot, Granger, Grider, Haight, Hale, Harding, Harrison, Hickman, Holman, Horden, Jackson, Johnson, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Killinger, Law, Lazear, Leary, Lehman, Logan, McPherson, Mallory, Menzies, Moorhead, Morrill of Vermont, Morris, Nixon, Noble, Noell, Norton, Nugen, Odel, Olin, Patton, Pendleton of Ohio, Reid, Rice of Massachusetts, Richardson, Robinson, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Rollins of Missouri, Sheffield, Steel, Stratton, Thomas of Massachusetts, Thomas of Maryland, Train, Trimble, Vallandigham, Verree, Vibbard, Vorhees, Wadsworth, Walton of Vermont, Ward, Webster, White of Ohio, Wickliffe, Wood, Woodruff, Wright.

NAYS—Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey of Massachusetts, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Buffinton, Campbell, Clark, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Contray, Covode, Cutler, Davis, Dawes, Duell, Edgerton, Elliot, Fessenden, Frank, Gooch, Gurley, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKean, McKnight, Mitchell, Morill of Maine, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Potter, Riddle, Sedgewick, Shanks, Shelaberger, Sherman, Sloan, Stevens, Trowbridge, Vandever, VanHorne, VanValkenburgh, VanWyck, Wall, Wallace, Walton of Maine, Washburn, Wheeler, White of Indiana, Worcester,

Mr. HICKMAN moved for a reconsideration of Mr. HOLMAN'S resolution, his object being to include general questions of a judicial character.

Mr. BURNETT desired a further extension, in order that propositions looking to a peaceable solution of the present political difficulties may be permitted. He was one of those who had not abandoned all hope on that subject.

The SPEAKER—Debate is not in order.

The House then reconsidered the vote by which Mr. HOLMAN'S resolution was adopted, and Mr. HICKMAN proposed the amendment as above indicated.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM raised the point that the resolution changed the rules, which could not be done without the required notice to that effect.

The Speaker, for reasons already stated, overruled the point of order.

Mr. RICHARDSON wanted the resolution amended so that contested elections might be considered.

Mr. COLFAX briefly maintained the Constitution provided for that subject.

Mr. BURNETT again suggested an amendment, so as to allow propositions looking to a peaceful solution of the present troubles to be introduced.

Objections were made.

Mr. BURNETT said: Gentlemen ought certainly not to be deprived of the right to offer such propositions.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, declared in the name of his constituents, his country and his God, that the legislation of this House should be left free and untrammeled. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Motion negatived by 52 against 102.

Mr. HOLMAN'S resolution, as amended by Mr. HICKMAN'S resolution, was then again adopted.

Mr. FOUKE offered a preamble setting forth that a fierce and unnatural civil war exists, caused by a portion of our misguided countrymen, and concluding with resolutions that the House should, during the pending civil war, ignore all political differences heretofore existing between citizens of the loyal States; that all appointments, civil and military, should be made in accordance with JEFFERSON'S plan, namely: "Is he honest?—Is he capable?" and approving of the President's course in summoning troops hither to defend the Capital, etc.; paying a high tribute to Gen. SCOTT'S military skill and wisdom, and to his loyalty amid so much defection; and concluding by saying, "that while we hold the sword of justice, and have the ability and disposition to uphold the President, it becomes our most solemn duty to offer to our deluded brethren the olive branch of peace."

Mr. LOVEJOY moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

Mr. HICKMAN raised the point of order that these resolutions were precluded while the proposition to-day adopted, prescribing business during the present session.

The Speaker sustained the point, as well taken.

Mr. WASHBURN offered a series of resolutions, referring the various branches of the President's Message to appropriate Committees. Adopted.

All the contested election cases were referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. CURTIS offered a joint resolution, proposing to strike from the pension-rolls the names of all persons in rebellion against the United States, and all aiding or abetting secession, &c.

This was ruled out under the rule adopted this morning.

Mr. VAN WYCK introduced a bill increasing the pay of soldiers to $15 a month, commencing from May 1, 1861; also, a bill reducing the expenses of the Government. This last bill provides that all officers, excepting Postmasters and Consuls having no stated salary, shall pay all fees collected by them into the Treasury; that the salary of all officers, civil, military and naval, shall be reduced as follows: Over $10,000 thirty per cent.; over $7,500 twenty-five per cent.; over $5,000 twenty per cent.; over $3,000 fifteen per cent.; over $2,000 ten per cent.; over $1,000 five per cent.; also, repealing all laws granting mileage to Members of Congress, restricting the franking privilege to one ounce in weight, and repealing all laws and resolutions appropriating money for newspapers and stationery for members of Congress.

On motion of Mr. VAN WYCK, it was resolved that a Committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker to ascertain and report what contracts have been made by any of the Departments for provisions, supplies and transportation, for materials or services, or for any articles furnished for the use of the Government without advertising for proposals, as required by Statute 61; also, to ascertain the names of the parties to whom contracts have been given, the compensation and terms thereof, and the reasons therefor; also, when proposals were received, if the contracts were awarded to the lowest bidder, and if not, the reasons, therefor; also, whether the contracts as let are in accordance with the specifications inviting the proposals, and if any alterations the reasons for the same; also, whether any person or persons have any interest in the contracts thus made and awarded, or have been paid for obtaining the same, or have any interest in the profits arising therefrom, except the contracts; and that the said Committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, to examine witnesses, and to report at any time.

On motion of Mr. UPTON, it was resolved that the Secretary of War be directed to instruct the officers of the Army of the United States, taking prisoners and releasing them upon their oath of allegiance to the United States, to report their name and residence to him, (the Secretary of War,) that the same may be recorded in his Department.

On motion of Mr. CARLILE, it was resolved that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the appointment of the full number of cadets from such States as have not now in the Naval service the number to which they are entitled by existing laws, and if from any of the States recommendations are not made, the number shall be taken from such States in the same section of the Union as shall apply for the places in said school.

On motion of Mr. DELANO, it was resolved that the Committee on Military Affairs, be instructed to inquire and report as to the present capacity of the National Armory at Springfield, Mass., for the manufacture of arms; also what further expenditure, if any, is necessary for operating that armory to the utmost of its capacity.

On motion of Mr. LOOMIS, it was resolved that the Committee on the Judiciary be, and they are hereby instructed to prepare and report to this House a bill for a public act to confiscate the property of all persons holding any office whatsoever, either civil or military, under the Government of any State or of the United States, or the so-called Confederate States of America, who have taken up arms, or shall hereafter take up arms, against the Government of the United States.

On motion of Mr. DUELL, it was resolved that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to report a bill granting a pension to the mother of the late Col. ELMER E. ELLSWORTH.

On motion of Mr. ELLIOTT, it was resolved that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for a temporary increase of the navy, by authorizing the President to purchase or procure suitable vessels, and commission for a limited time competent and skillful commanders and officers, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. DIVEN, it was resolved that if the Senate concur, the following address be signed by the Speaker of the House and by the President of the Senate, and that the President be requested to approve the same and transmit a copy to the Governors of the respective States of this Republic.

Here follows the address in which this sentence occurs, namely:

"We thus entreat you, not in dread of your power, but because we had rather persuade you as friends than conquer you as enemies. We declare our determination, in case you persist in your rebellion, not in a spirit of menace, but that we may dissipate all idea of peace upon terms other than the supremacy of the Constitution. Our flag shall wave triumphantly over this whole Republic, or it shall cease to be a National emblem. This is our firm resolve. God and an enlightened world will decide as to the rectitude of our course."

The papers were referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. TROWBRIDGE, it was resolved that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish to the House as soon as practicable, plans and estimates to be prepared by the Engineer of the Department, for completing the defensive works on the side of the Potomac, near this city, and also to report upon the expediency of constructing similar works of defence on the northern side of this city, with estimates for the same, so as to reduce to a minimum the number of troops required for the protection and defence of the Capital.

On motion of Mr. POTTER, it was resolved that a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker to ascertain and report to the House the number of persons, with the names thereof, now employed in the several departments of the Government, who are known to entertain sentiments of hostility to the Government of the United States, and those who have refused to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and that said Committee be authorized to send for persons and papers.

The House adjourned.

IMPORTANT ARREST AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 8.

Lieut. CARMICHAEL, of Provost-Marshal KENLEY'S Police, went down the river in a tug, and boarded the steamer *Mary Washington*, to arrest a man named NEILL GREEN, who was charged with being engaged in the riot on the 19th of April, and who, it was thought, would come on board at the Patuxent. On coming up the river, he ascertained that Captain THOMAS, of St. Mary's County, who took command of the *St. Nicholas*, and headed the pirates, was also on board with seven of his confederates; their object, it is supposed, being to seize another steamer in a similar manner. Lieut. CARMICHAEL, on getting abrest Fort McHenry, ordered the captain to stop at the wharf, where he made known the facts to Gen BANKS, who ordered a company of Massachusetts troops th arrest all on board. Seven of the pirates were found, but Capt. THOMAS had concealed himself, and, after an hour's search, was found hid in a large bureau-drawer in the ladies' cabin.

It will be remembered he went aboard the *St. Nicholas* disguised as a French lady. They were all detained at the fort with several witnesses, who were on board the *St. Nicholas* at the time of seizure, including her captain and engineers.

[For other Rebellion News see Eighth Page.]

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Unsatisfactory Condition of the Forces in the Vicinity of Fortress Monroe.

Editorial Corrrespondence of the N. Y. Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., Thursday, July 4, 1861.

I observe in the newspapers considerable comment on the unsatisfactory condition of the American troops at this point; and some of the New-York journals, either editorially or through their correspondents, have stated that the Army here had degenerated into a mere mob. This is much too strong a statement of the case. It is unjust to the men of the several regiments, as well as to their officers. The troops are in tolerably fair condition, and certainly know a good deal more about campaigning than they did at first. They have become accustomed to camp life, and have learned many things of indispensable utility.

Nevertheless, it is quite apparent, even to an unprofessional observer, that there is a great deal yet to be done before these men can be regarded as thorough and efficient soldiers; and that more ought to have been done than has been done towards the attainment of this object. I see a strong disposition in many quarters to complain of Gen. BUTLER for not making a movement in advance. I do not think this is wholly or even mainly his fault. He is too anxious for an advance, and is in danger of making it before it is safe. The affair at Big Bethel shows that the danger does not lie on the side of too much prudence. But he has not the means of making an advance. The lack of transportation alone, if nothing else, would prevent it. For the forces now here not less than 750 horses would be required, and only 150 have thus far been procured. Nor is the force as large as is generally supposed There are only *twelve* regiments here in all, and they only number about 8,500 men. This is quite sufficient to hold the place against any force the enemy can bring against it, for they would have the protection of the guns of the fortress, which would alone be equal to a very large army. But the force is not strong enough to make an advance movement with any confidence, although it is now pretty well understood that the rebel forces at Yorktown do not exceed 5,000 men. They might possibly be driven out, though they are understood to be strongly intrenched, and our troops have no field artillery adequate to an attack of heavy batteries sustained by a considerable force. But for the support of the Fortress there would be great reason to apprehend a disastrous attack of the enemy upon our divided forces. The two regiments at Hampton, with the bridge behind them destroyed, would be compelled for some considerable time to sustain the full weight of an assault, though it is now believed that, by the aid of the telegraph which extends to the fort, and the system of signals to Newport's News, reinforcements could very promptly be put in motion.

But it is very evident that the principal use of this position for the present, beyond that of serving as a base of future operations, is to train and discipline volunteer forces; and I do not think that in this respect the results thus far attained have been satisfactory. The time our troops have spent here in camp has not been as thoroughly improved as it should have been in perfecting their drill and discipline. Most of these regiments have been here six or eight weeks,—time enough under proper supervision and with proper care, not to make veterans of volunteers it is true, but to fit them for any work they are likely to be called on to perform. Soldiers cannot be extemporized; and although, when we read of the wonderful victories achieved in the first French revolution, by the raw levies of the Republic against the trained armies of the Coalition, we are apt to think that drill and discipline are needless, we must remember NAPOLEON'S explanation, that those ostensible recruits were really the surviving and disbanded soldiers of the old monarchy. *His* opinion was that nothing short of six months' thorough, hard and steady drill would make a soldier. It should be the aim of our Government, therefore, in every camp not called on for immediate active service, to subject the troops to the most rigid and thorough instruction which the most rigid and experienced military disciplinarian can possibly give them.

In this camp, I am sorry to say, this matter has been seriously neglected. The men have not been drilled effectively. Their discipline has been excessively lax. Their camps do not present a creditable appearance. Their drill is not accurate, prompt and self-assured. The responsibility for all this falls, of course, primarily upon the officers. If they are vigilant, painstaking and well informed as to the requirements of the service, they will keep their men in constant training, giving attention at once to their personal habits and their demeanor, as well as to their military drill. This duty devolves primarily upon the Captains and Lieutenants,—while it is the Colonel's business to keep these officers constantly up to their work. And it is the duty of the commanding General to infuse a military spirit into the Colonels, and by frequent visits, by inspections and personal inquiries, see to it that the whole force is kept under constant and effective instruction. The inspiration,—the incitement to constant progress and preparation, must come from above. Although the practical detailed work is to be done by the subordinate officers, the manner in which it is done will depend entirely on the spirit, the vigilance and the military fitness of the commanding General.

It requires peculiar qualifications in a General to convert volunteers into soldiers. Gen. WOOL is reputed to have these qualifications to a greater degree, perhaps, than any other officer in the service. He superintended the drill and discipline of our armies in Mexico on the Rio Grande line, and the result was seen in the steadiness and efficiency of their conduct at Buena Vista. Thorough military knowledge, and a contagious enthusiasm for drill and discipline, are essential to such a service. I have heard but one opinion expressed of Gen. BUTLER in this respect. Whatever abilities he may develop in the field, he has not proved himself conspicuously equal to the very different, but equally important duties of preparing our troops for active service. He has not taken care that they were subjected to constant drill. He has not made frequent personal inspection of their condition, and I believe that in no single instance has any attempt been made to manœuvre the several regiments together, or to practice upon a large scale the evolutions which will be indispensable in any considerable engagement. All these things are left to take care of themselves. The General does not make himself *felt* in the spirit and temper and discipline of the Army. While evolution in line have thus been wholly neglected, no pains have been taken to secure

eight company and regimental drill. I believe there has not been a single brigade review until to-day,—when Col. DURYEE, succeeding Gen. PIERCE in the command of Camp Hamilton, signalized his accession at once by ordering a brigade review, although his own regiment was on picket duty.

In the absence of a vigorous and effective military supervision on the part of the commanding General, the condition and efficiency of each regiment must depend on the fidelity and fitness of its own officers. And naturally enough there is a very great difference among them. The Third Massachusetts Regiment is very highly spoken of for character and conduct. The men are orderly, painstaking and well-behaved. Col. WARDRUP, their commander, is a young man of spirit and energy, —not thoroughly familiar with military details, but conscious that he had much to learn, and disposed by resolute application to learn. He has given constant attention to the drill of his regiment, in which he has been well supported by some of his subordinate officers, and the result is that he has a creditable and efficient command. I hear similar reports of the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. PACKARD. The Vermont Regiment is commanded by Col. PHELPS,—a West Point graduate, and an officer of merit, who saw service in the Mexican war, and only recently retired from the Army. He is somewhat slow,—a little peculiar in his mental movements, but thoroughly methodical and accurate in everything he does.

The other regiments here are from New-York. Part of them the best, and part the worst, portions of the force. Those of Cols. CARR, ALLEN and MCCHESNEY have achieved a very unenviable reputation,—and not wholly without cause, though they protest against many of the charges laid to their door. Most of the marauding and plundering which has been perpetrated in this vicinity has been charged to them,—but as they allege with great injustice, at the outset, there is no doubt, all our troops, even those of the best regiments, were involved in these shameful proceedings; but I think the officers of the other regiments took more pains to check them than those which I have noticed. It is pretty certain that they have achieved less in the way of discipline than the other regiments. Col. CARR'S regiment has been especially unfortunate in their supplies. Their uniforms were wretchedly made;—their knapsacks have been condemned;—many of the men are entirely without shoes,—and nearly all of them without shirts. It is very difficult for troops, under such circumstances, to maintain soldierly habits. But the military training of this, as of the other regiments named, has been inefficient. Their arms are not properly inspected:—their tents are small, poor and untidy:—the muster rolls are not properly kept;—there is but little discipline among them; serious offences go unpunished,—and I have heard regulars say, with emphasis and sincerity, that in an engagement they would be much more likely, from lack of steadiness and command, to shoot each other than the enemy. Col. MCCHESNEY'S regiment has gone within the fortress in place of the Massachusetts regiment advanced to Hampton. I saw them on parade, to-day, and take great pleasure in saying that their appearance was highly creditable. Under the more rigid drill and discipline they will now receive, they will improve rapidly,—for the regiment seems to be made up of excellent material.

The other New-York Regiments command general admiration. Col. TOWNSEND'S is spoken of as among the best. He is a thorough soldier, zealous in the service and ambitious for his command.

Col. DURYEE'S regiment, the Fifth Zouaves, is in capital condition. The Colonel himself is thoroughly posted in the details of drill, and has, what is still more important, an enthusiastic and inspiriting love of the profession. He has some excellent officers under him,—Lieutenant-Colonel WARREN, a clear-headed, energetic and skillful officer of the regular army,—Adjutant HAMLIN, who has seen considerable service in the West,—Major DAVIES, son of the former West Point professor and himself an enthusiast in military studies,—besides several captains of excellent spirit and capacity. Constant attention is paid to the instruction of officers, as well as the discipline of the men, in this regiment, which shows the advantage of it in its steady progress and admirable condition. I was present at a parade review of the Fifth a few evenings since, in which every movement was executed with admirable precision and promptness. The regiment has three howitzers and a rifled cannon, at which the men are exercised twice a day. Col. MAX WEBER'S regiment of Germans is one of the most soldierly bodies of men in the field. A very large number of the subordinate officers and men have seen service in Europe, and know how to make themselves comfortable in camp as well as serviceable in action. The Colonel himself is a fine specimen of an officer,—polite and dignified in his manners, and rigid in his devotion to his duties. The other German Regiment, under Col. BENDIX, is also said to be in excellent condition. Col. HAWKINS is an admirable officer, and his regiment is generally conceded to be quite equal to any of the others. Of Col. TAYLOR'S regiment I hear but little,—but I believe it to be in very good condition.

Of such material the proper degree of care and discipline will make most excellent soldiers. But this they do not now receive. I do not in this matter express so much my own opinion, as that of experienced professional men, when I say that Gen. BUTLER is not doing all that belongs to his position in the preparation of his command for active service. H. J. R.

Description of the Fort and the Surrounding Camps.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Virginia, Thursday, July 4, 1861.

Though I have been here nearly a week, I have not yet made any attempt to give your readers a general idea of the appearance and condition of this fortress. It stands, as you know, upon the extremity of a point of low, flat land, which here projects into that broad base of the Chesapeake Bay which receives the York, James and Nansemond Rivers, and is itself completely inclosed by the encircling shore. It is very large, covering about seventy acres,—and leaving on its western front only a small portion of the land, hundred acres perhaps in all, for the little village which lies under its walls and constitutes the famous watering-place known as Old Point Comfort. The whole Point belongs to the Government.

As we came by steamer from Baltimore, we landed, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the wharf which runs out into the bay on the south side of the fort. Lieut. SMALL, the Provost-Marshal of the post, stood at the gangway with a list of the passengers in his hand, and questioned each of us in succession as to the business which had brought us here. Those who could not satisfy him on this point were required to remain on board:—the inquest, however, was not very rigid, and those who passed the ordeal followed him to his office. The road from the landing leads along the shore, over a sandy soil, and under the walls of the fortress. At our right beyond the lighthouse, and at the angle of the fort, perhaps a hundred rods distant, is mounted the famous Floyd gun, celebrated more, I believe, for its enormous size and the amount of powder required to discharge it, than for any execution it has ever done. Following the road we come to a low-roofed, double cottage on the left, shaded by trees, which was the Summer residence of the famous FLOYD, and is now much more worthily occupied by Dr. NOYES, for some years editor of the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, and now correspondent of the Associated Press at this point. Opposite is the residence of Col. DERUSSY, of the Engineers, a soldier of the old school, who has lived here for many years. At our left, as we proceed, between the road and the store, lie an immense quantity of cannon and balls which have accumulated here during many years. On the wharf which runs out from this point lies the mate of the Floyd gun, unmounted, and the famous steam-gun of Mr. WINANS, captured by Gen. BUTLER, at the Relay House, and which he intends to ship for Boston as a curious trophy of the war. A little further on, upon the right, is the large Hygeia Hotel,—built like all watering-place hotels, with a piazza in front, and intended to accommodate some three or four hundred guests. The main body of the building is occupied as a hospital, and is under the care of Dr. KIMBALL, who came from Massachusetts with Gen. BUTLER. The end portion, however, which you reach by turning to the right, is left to Mr. WILLARD, the old proprietor, as a hotel. But the sentinel who stands at the gate will not give you admittance unless you have been to Provost SMALL'S office, which stands directly opposite, and procured a pass. Armed with this document, however, you can go wherever you like.

Passing through an open square, with the stables, the market and the dépôt for the contraband of war who have come into the fortress for protection, on one side, and the barber-shop, (which is also a news dépôt,) on the other, and crossing by a bridge the ditch, which is about one hundred feet wide, you enter the fortress—a large grassy field, well shaded with trees and crossed by-paths leading to the various houses that the purposes of the garrison require. At the left of the gate is the hospital, through which we were shown by Lt. CUYLER, the Surgeon of the post—a man of ability and experience, resembling somewhat in person and manner, Gen. S. P. LYMAN, of our City, and deservedly popular with the garrison. Two large buildings on the right and left, known respectively as the Tuilleries and Carroll Hall, afford quarters for the officers and men. There is an ordnance shop in the rear; large apartments are fitted up in the casemates, and a large room building at the eastern side of the grounds, is occupied as headquarters by the Commanding-General. Water for the garrison is kept in cisterns—nothing but filtered rain-water being yet accessible. But an artesian well is in progress, having already reached a depth of 250 feet, and a project is in process of execution under the supervision of B. F. CAMP, Esq., of New-York, to bring water into the fort from a well about a mile distant.

I had been favored with letters to Gen. BUTLER which insured me a friendly reception. The portraits which your illustrated papers have published of him, do him great injustice, rather in the expression than in the features of his face. He is of medium height, completely bald, wears a moustache but no whiskers, is cross-eyed, easy, familiar and not at all stately or dignified in manners, and talks freely about everything and everybody connected with the war. Several large maps of Virginia hang upon the walls—one very admirable and complete in all its details, published by the State, and another in manuscript made in 1819, upon which all the roads as they then existed are laid down. There are several officers and about three hundred men of the regular army here. Col. DIMMOCK, Commandant of the fortress, Captains HAYNES, TALLMADGE and TAYLOR, Lieutenants CHURCHILL, MORGAN, SMALL, &c. One regiment of volunteers is also in the fort.

From the flag-staff at the Southern angle of the fort you have a capital view of the surrounding region. Looking south, you have close at hand the ships of war that constitute the squadron on this station—the *Minnesota*, the *Cumberland*, the *Roanoke*, the *Santee*, the *Anacosta*, with several others which go in and out. Just over these and perhaps a mile from shore is the Rip Raps, which is merely the *débris* of a fort commenced there many years ago, but which settled so badly soon after that it has never been completed. Looking across the water, in a clear day, you can see a little to the left, the light-house on Cape Henry, by which lies the only channel to the open sea. Following the shore, with the eye to the right, you see a low coast, covered with trees, with here and there a house, until you reach a point southeast of the fort, ending in a high, long sand-bank, which glares white in the sun, and is topped with trees. This is Sewall's Point,—held by the rebels, and on which they have planted a battery of 13 guns, which can do no harm, however, to the forces here, unless they have guns which can throw shot and shell five miles. With rifled cannon of long range, however, they might disturb our vessels, and compel them take up another position. Commodore STRINGHAM says that this battery can be dislodged with ease whenever it may seem worth while. Following the shore still further, you see Pig Point, which is at the mouth of Nausemond River, and exactly opposite Newport's News, which is at the mouth of James River. On Pig Point the rebels have also a battery of heavy guns,—which have not been able, however, to reach within a mile of Newport's News, where, as you know, we have a strongly-intrenched camp of five regiments. Following the shore still further your eye falls upon a large building with a cupola standing upon the shore northwest of the Fortress;—this Chesapeake Hall, a female college, now, of course, broken up; the building is occupied by Brig.-Gen. PIERCE,—and in its immediate vicinity is Camp Hamilton. This is what you see from the southern angle of the fort. Crossing over now to the opposite side, you look down upon the two narrow strips of land, about three-quarters of a mile in length, by which alone access to the Fortress from the land side is possible. The one on the right is nothing but sand, —flat at first, but rising to high sand-banks as you near the land. The other is low, but contains some soil, and is partly covered with buildings. At about half a mile out upon it is a long bridge, which spans the outlet by which the bay, which the two tongues of land inclose, is connected with the main water of the bay. It is by this bridge that we go to Camp Hamilton, Hampton and the interior.

The fortress, on this side, overlooking these two land approaches, has been made very strong. Five or six very heavy batteries of mortars, columbiads and other heavy guns, have been mounted here,—and every foot of the whole of both roads could be swept constantly. There are several ditches and walls to be crossed, moreover, and it is not too much to say that on this side the fort is absolutely impregnable to any attack except by a regular siege. Gov. WISE said this post would be worth ten thousand lives to Virginia. Twice that number would not take it.

This is a general statement of what you can see from the walls of the fortress. Coming out now by the western gate, and again crossing the ditch, we take the road over the western strip of the two strips of land already described. A walk of half a mile brings you to the bridge. Crossing this, the road bends to the right, leading past eight or ten houses, one of them a fine large dwelling now occupied as a guard-house, and then turns sharply to the left. In the fields on either side, but mainly on the left, our troops are encamped. On the right is Col. ALLEN'S New-York Regiment, on the left is Col. CARR'S. Passing through this, you come to the farm of Col. [illegible], upon which are encamped the Fifth Zouaves, Col. DURYEE, and Col. TOWNSEND'S regiment. The former has his head-quarters at Col. SHOAN'S house, a fine, large structure, directly on the banks of the bay. Col. TOWNSEND is a little further on, upon the lawn of the seminary of which I have already spoken, and which has a most beautiful and picturesque location. At the extremity of the lawn, and some thirty rods from the house, Col. DURYEE has thrown up an earth-work, on which are mounted two guns.

Leaving these camps, and coming back to the road, at about a mile and a half further on, passing over a level country, you come to the village of Hampton. The intervening country is covered with wheat fields, the grain being quite ripe, but unharvested, as the owners have all gone away. As you approach the river, or creek, as it is called, which here runs into the bay, you see on the right of the road a tall brown wooden building, with some pretensions to architectural tase,—one part being a square tower three stories high, and the other Gothic in its style. This was Ex-President TYLER'S Summer residence. It commands a very good view of the bay. The grounds about it were neatly laid out. The lawn in front leads to the river and is well shaded, and the house was very neatly furnished. It is now the head-quarters of Col. MAX WEBER, whose regiment of German Turners is encamped in the garden and adjoining grounds. Entering by the main hall, we found on the left the offices of the Adjutant and others, and on sending in our cards, we were shown into the Colonel's room on the other. It was evidently a sitting-room. Through a large French window we had a fine view over the lawn and river;—the Colonel invited us to seats in the elegant chairs, covered with figured silk, which Mrs. TYLER used to offer her guests, and tendered us hospitalities quite as cordial, though probably of a different kind from which the house had been accustomed. If the Ex-President, after the war, ever returns to his Hampton residence, I fear he will scarcely find it in an inviting condition. The national flag, hoisted by some of DURYEE'S Zouaves the day after their arrival, still floats from the tower.

A little further along the road, on rising ground and overlooking the river just at the head of the bridge, stand two very neat cottages, with large lawns in front, filled with choice roses and other flowers. They were in full bloom on the day of my visit, but the owners who used to admire them were not there. The Naval Brigade had pitched its tents in one of the gardens, and Col. WEBER'S were busily engaged in throwing up the earthworks for a battery directly in front of the house and across the path in the other. This battery will command the bridge, and with two or three others at neighboring points will protect the passage of the river. A plain wooden bridge, built upon piers, has hitherto given passage across the stream, which is about as wide as the Park in front of the City Hall,—and on the other side lies the Village of Hampton, a very pretty country town, with a fine hotel looking out upon the river,—a good military school, three or four churches, &c. On the day after his arrival at the Fortress, Gen. BUTLER crossed over this bridge with one of the Massachusetts regiments, on a reconnoissance; and this seems to have completed the terror which had previously almost paralyzed the town. The people burned the bridge and fled.

I procured a boat and crossed over to the "deserted village." A stout fellow rowed us across, who said his master had gone to Yorktown, and he was not anxious to have him return. Of the 2,000 or 2,500 inhabitants of this town, not twenty-five remained. The rest took all the valuables they could carry away, packed the rest in boxes, locked their doors and fled. It was the most melancholy picture I had ever seen. Our soldiers had come over, broken open the houses, rifled the boxes, carried off tables, chairs, sofas, and whatever else they could make useful, and wantonly destroyed what they could not take away. Passing through the deserted street, I saw through an open door a woman sweeping a little shop. She said she had left town with the rest, but thought she would come back to look after the few things she had left. They had all disappeared. The house had been broken open and every thing in it carried away. This is the general story throughout the town. I heard of three or four of our men who went into a house where were only an old man and his wife, and when the latter refused to tell them where they left their money, they broke open the bureau and took $26 which they found there. In another instance a gang of men went into a house occupied by a lady, a relative of Commodore BARRON, who had packed up the family pictures and other relics and put them away. They broke open the boxes, threw the contents out into the street, and completely stripped the house. At another house, after taking away what they wanted, they emptied jars of sweet-meats which they poured into the river. At the house of a Mrs. CARY, they smashed to pieces all the glassware they could find, much of which was very valuable. Passing through the village I came to the old church, said to be the oldest now standing in this country. It stands a little back from the road, and is surrounded by the grave-yard, just in the rear of it, and close by the walls, was the freshly-made grave of a child, with a slight wooden frame around it to protect it from desecration. Some of our troops had placed an iron rod across the frame, upon which they had hung a kettle over a fire, built upon the grave!

I could gives scores and hundreds of instances of similar outrages. Is it surprising that the people here look upon us as vandals and barbarians? By no possible process could we contrive to make them bitterly and relentlessly hostile toward the Union than in this way. General BUTLER, of course, disapproves all this—but that is not enough. He should have issued a proclamation, as soon as he arrived, inviting the citizens to remain at home, and assuring them of the perfect protection of their lives and property. And then every violation of private rights,—every instance of theft, or plunder, should have been punished with a rigor which would have effectually prevented a repetition of the act. If some officer of the regular army—such a man as Gen. WOOL, for example—had been here, we should have had none of these disgraces. If the citizens had remained at home, their property would have been much safer. But they were afraid to do so, and not without reason. One of our Colonels one night arrested, and brought into the fort, a whole family—including an old lady and three or four small children, on the charge that they were displaying signal-lights for the rebels. It turned out that they kept a light burning on account of a sick child. How could any one feel safe when exposed to such outrages?

Two Massachusetts Regiments are now stationed at Hampton,—the men being quartered in the vacant houses. They will be pushed further forward as soon as preparations can be made for constructing the necessary works. The bridge in the rear of Hampton, which was burned more than a month ago, has not yet been repaired. Our men are waiting for *lumber from Boston*. The old church, of which I have spoken, is occupied as a guard-house. The yard is surrounded by a substantial brick wall about six feet high, which will be used as a defence if necessary.

Newport's News, where we have five regiments encamped, is only reached by steamer from Old Point—as we have not command of the roads which lead to it from Hampton. Our troops have a strong position there, from which I do not believe they can be dislodged by a considerably superior force.

This completes the survey of Fortress Monroe and all the points in its vicinity where our troops are encamped. It is a most beautiful and healthy position, and is of the utmost importance to the future movements of our army. H. J. R.

The Fourth, and How it was Celebrated—Affairs in Camp—Return of Wounded Zouaves—Trials of Correspondents, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP HAMILTON, NEAR HAMPTON, VA., Saturday, July 6, 1861.

Virginia never before saw such a celebration of the nation's natal day as that which the "Red-legged Devils" had yesterday. On the Fourth, the Fifth Regiment was doing duty as a picket guard, whilst all opposition to the camp, within their camparder within were making merry. Their own celebration was, therefore, deferred to the fifth. In the afternoon, the New-York Brigade, which is again under the command of Acting Brig.-Gen. DURYEE, Gen. PIERCE having been assigned to the command of the Massachusetts troops, was reviewed by Gen. BUTLER and staff. It was nightfall when the Regiment returned to its quarters, and immediately after the men were dismissed the illumination of the company streets began. In each of these there are rows of transplanted trees, brought from an adjacent thicket. Among the branches candles were placed, and in various parts of the camp huge fires were kindled, around which the "Red Devils" danced and sung like so many imps in Hades. Meantime, in front of the color-line all manner of fireworks were blazing and whirling, and ascending and bursting, and in the red, white and blue light the Zouaves in picturesque costumes and postures, were studies for a painter. It was a scene to remember, and tell one's grandchildren of when we take them on our knees, next century, and fight the battles of the present o'er again. Tattoo was postponed for one hour that the men might more fully enjoy it.

During the evening the officers of Col. TOWNSEND'S (New-York Third) Regiment dined with the officers of the Fifth in the Colonel's marquee, Col. DURYEE presiding. It was a very delightful reunion.

Colonel DURYEE spoke post-prandially of the gratification which he felt in welcoming the officers of the Third to the festive board of the officers of the Fifth. It was well that they who were to be comrades in arms should cultivate kindly relations with each other. He was glad that the Fifth, Third, and Twentieth (Col. WEBER'S) occupied contiguous positions in the line of battle. They were the three regiments that he desired to have together, and he predicted that, shoulder to shoulder, they would march to victory against the foe. He urged the importance of discipline in the Brigade, and sat down amid loud plaudits. Speeches were made, also, by Capts. CATLIN, SMITH and COOPER, of the Third; Adjutant HAMBLIN, Capt. HULL and others of the Fifth, with here and there a song or a story, and at every interval music by the Third Regiment band. The happy occasion was prolonged as far as was consistent with the discipline of the camp.

Two of the Zouaves, wounded at Big Bethel, return home to-day. One of them disabled and the other on furlough. JOSEPH KNOWLES lost his right arm at the battle. He is a worthy young man, an American, and 19 years old. His misfortune incapacitates him for working at his trade—that of a stone-cutter. He was wounded while fighting bravely with Capt. HIRAM DURYEE'S Company, (E,) and his commandant and comrades all praise him highly. The people of New-York, I am quite certain, will not allow him to suffer. He is the son of JOHN KNOWLES, No. 89 East Forty-fifth-street.

The other, EDWARD G. BELL, of Company B, was acting First Lieutenant of Company A on the day of the action. He was wounded in the right leg. He returns *viâ* New-York to his home in Philadelphia, and will rejoin his regiment as soon as he is entirely recovered.

All goes well with us here. Col. BAKER'S California Regiment, which arrived yesterday, is encamped near Col. WEBER'S, at Hampton. It is a fine-looking body of men, and will do good service, I'll warrant me.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* at Fortress Monroe, has stated that one of your correspondents, whose name he assumes to give, will be tried for writing discourteously of his superior officers. No correspondent of the TIMES at this post is to be or has been tried on any such or any other charge. G. C.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE FORTRESS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 7.

The *Susquehannah* is being towed up the Roads by a gun-boat; one of her shafts is broken.

The *Cumberland* will sail for Boston within forty-eight hours.

JOHN A. KASSON, First Assistant Postmaster General, and CHARLES B. SEDGWICK and THEODORE M. POMEROY, members of Congress from New-York, are at Old Point to-day.

Young RAYMOND, son of the Principal of the Chesapeake Female College, came in to-day as a deserter from the Rebel Army. He was impressed into the Confederate service some time since. He represents their case as desperate.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN STATU QUO—PROBABLE CAUSE OF INACTIVITY—THE WHEREABOUTS OF JACKSON AND PRICE—STURGIS' EXPEDITION—TREATMENT OF PRISONERS, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 5, 1861.

It is impossible to make head or tail out of it! Last week we received positive news from Booneville that Gen. LYON had been reinforced by Col. BATES' Iowa Regiment on Tuesday, broken up his camp on Wednesday, and gone in hot pursuit of Gen. PRICE'S band of rebels, who had evacuated Lexington a few days previous, and were now on a hasty flight towards the southern border of our State. A few days after, this report was denied; Gen. LYON was still at Booneville, no measures had been taken to follow in the track of the retreating enemy, and the only indication we have now of such a movement being in contemplation, is the purchase by Gen. LYON of all the transport wagons and horses he can lay his hands on.

This inactivity is so unexpected, so contrary to the quick manœuvring, we have been used to await from Gen. LYON, that it is no wonder everybody is puzzled, and no one knows what to think of it. After the Booneville battle, it was generally supposed that Gen. LYON would leave the rebels no time to retreat, but follow them closely in the rear, and either cut them to pieces or so effectually surround them in the southwestern corner of the State, that a surrender could not have been avoided. It has been suggested that the heavy rains, which have lately fallen, have made the roads impassable to the forward march of our troops, but this is not very likely. It takes a good week's steady rain to make our roads anything like impassable, and Gen. PRICE'S army had only a couple of days the start of us. If the roads were too bad for our troops, they were just as bad for the enemy.

Much more probable is the suggestion, that instructions from Washington have determined Gen. LYON to change his plan; the policy which recommissioned EMORY is generous enough to grant full pardon to a traitor like JACKSON, and at least too tender-hearted to sympathize with the ferocity of us Western savages, who feel little inclined to show any quarter to the traitors. Indeed, if Gen. LYON is to follow the same course that has heretofore been pursued toward the captured enemy, and allow all prisoners he may take to escape on their taking an oath, which none of them pretend to regard as obligatory, it will be folly for him to prevent the State troops from crossing over into Arkansas. For, if he did surround and capture them, he would be little better off than the man who won an elephant at the lottery. All he could do would be to let them run again, after they had undergone a little swearing; and to take all the trouble of catching them, with no other result, is certainly not worth the time or expense it would cost. There may be still other reasons why Gen. LYON remains inactive, but if there are, their nature is secret.

Where PRICE'S forces are at present, is not known; all the accounts we receive from the southern part of our State, point to their advance on Springfield, or rather on any open point in the roads leading into Arkansas, west of Springfield. Some reports affirm that JACKSON has already crossed the line of our troops with [illegible] leading into arkansas, west of Springfield. Paces has most probably joined Gen. RUSS—one of his Brigadier-Generals—who is reported to be in Vernon County, at the head of ten thousand men—a force which could only have been brought together by a junction of General PRICE'S command with that of General RAIN'S. To oppose this force, we have in Springfield about thirty-five hundred men under Col. SIGEL, and fifteen hundred Home Guards under Major PHELPS. This would put the odds two to one against our troops if a collision should occur, which it is certainly not Gen. PRICE'S purpose to provoke, if he can effect his plan of crossing over into Arkansas by other means. But it is also probable that our force Springfield will have received an effective addition by the arrival of the Kansas City expedition, which must now be close in the rear of Gen. PRICE'S army. This expedition consists of one regiment Kansas volunteers and five companies of cavalry, six companies of infantry and two companies mounted riflemen and dragoon, (United States regulars,) with one battery, and is commanded by Major S. D. STURGIS. The whole detachment numbers 2,500 men. They left Kansas City on the 24th June, proceeding in a southern direction, through Jackson and Cass Counties. At Harrisonville, Cass County, they met a detachment of State troops, repulsed them after a short skirmish and succeeded in taking fifty prisoners, and obtaining possession of a large amount of war material, which, in the hurried flight of the enemy, had been left behind.

It is possible that this expedition is to effect what we have been led to believe would be Gen. LYON'S share of the campaign—to keep in the rear of the enemy, until SIGEL'S forces are near enough to attack in front, and then to cut the whole body of the enemy's troops to pieces. I hope it will turn out to be so, for it would be really too bad should PRICE be allowed to make good his escape into Arkansas; and as for a real good battle, with a long list of killed, I think the country would be very thankful, and consider it a great improvement on the favorite plan of surrounding your enemy, taking his forces prisoners, and then allowing them all to escape again. Our soldiers will soon get tired of fighting, if this policy of treating prisoners of war is persisted in. What good does it do to capture traitors, if they are not punished? Do our leaders never contemplate the future, and consider the consequences that must arise, if these criminals are left at liberty to mature their wicked design for some more favorable opportunity? The men, whom our Government now lets loose on society in this unpardonable manner, are guilty of the most hideous crime, are, in all respects, far worse than so many highway robbers. They nourish a vindictive hatred against all loyal citizens, which sooner or later will break out, which will not cease to undermine our political institutions and to plant a similar feeling of hatred in the young hearts of the uprising generation. Treason is a crime, which must be exterminated, if it is not to contaminate the whole national body, and exterminate it we must. The maudlin sympathy for individual suffering must give way to patriotic love of a nation's existence. If Brutus could sacrifice without a tear his rebel sons to the welfare of his country, shall we weep over the blood of traitors, because they are of our own country? Has our admiration of the stern old Roman been a shallow hypocrisy, that we dare not emulate it?

There is now in the hands of our army a prisoner by the name of Lieut. (*alias* Dr.) BARNES. This fellow was engaged in the murderous attack on a company of Home Guards (mostly Germans) at Cole Camp. In the stillness of the night he and his fellow-bandits entered the stable where the Home Guards were sleeping, and butchered over thirty of them before our men could seize their arms and repulse the attack. This Dr. BARNES was one of the leaders and the loudest in shouting, "No mercy to the Dutch!" He has been taken prisoner by some of these very "Dutch" soldiers, who were fools enough not to hang him at once, and will, in all probability, be liberated like the rest of them on swearing to support the Constitution of the United States. This is outrageous; it is showing more favors to the enemy than to our own soldiers. If such a state of things continue, military discipline will soon cease, for it is not to be expected that our soldiers will patiently see the murderers of their comrades set free in such a manner. Our soldiers are intelligent enough to see what such a system of warfare must lead to, and will have mettle enough to prevent its continuance by taking no more prisoners while a cartridge is in their pockets or a knife at their side.

In the Southeastern part of this State another of Gen. PRICE'S Brigadiers, Gen. WATKINS, is apparently making preparations for an attack on Bird's Point, which is now held by two regiments of Illinois Volunteers, Col. SCHUTTNER'S Fourth Regiment of Missouri Volunteers having been removed to Cairo for some reason unexplained. Gen. WATKINS is reported to have some four thousand State troops under his command, and has for some time past been encamped with part of his forces in Jackson, Cape Girardeau County.

When news of the presence of these Secessionist forces at Jackson reached head-quarters here, Col. BLAND, of the Sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, was instructed to disperse them. Accordingly, the *J. C. Swan* took down Col. BLAND with five companies of his regiment to Cape Girardeau, last week, where his arrival created quite a sensation among the inhabitants of that little town. Leaving a squad of men there to protect the steamer, Col. BLAND with the balance of his men marched upon Jackson, but was surely disappointed at his arrival there, to find the Secessionists had fled at the first news of his approach. The people appeared very enthusiastic when the Star-Spangled Banner was carried though the streets, where the secession flag had floated but a few hours before, and over 300 loyal citizens entreated Col. BLAND to enlist them as Home Guards. Cheerfully complying with their request, Col. BLAND left one of his officers, Capt. SHAEFFER, with them, to attend to their drill and distribute the arms, which Col. BLAND promised to send down from the arsenal.

These Home Guards are a splendid institution which East Tennessee will find it far more profitable to cultivate, than the "peculiar." In Missouri we have now at least 15,000 well armed Home Guards, and their number is daily increasing. In St. Louis we have 4,000, in Springfield 1,500, in Johnson County 1,200, under Col. B. W. GROVE, in Cole Camp 800, in St. Joseph 500, Kansas City 500, Hannibal 400, and the same number in Jefferson City, Rolla, Booneville, Cape Girardeare, Settis and Benton County.

The Third Iowa Regiment is now at Hannibal, to assist the Second, under Col. CURTIS, in protecting the Northern part of Missouri, and it is reported that the two regiments of Illinois Volunteers, now stationed at Carysville, will take up their quarters in the Arsenal here. Thus our military force is becoming quite considerable, and it almost seems as if Gen. LYON expected an attack from Tennessee. If Gen. PILLOW should really entertain the idea of transferring his forces from Memphis to our borders, it is sincerely to be hoped that the army under Gen. PRICE will be routed before we are called upon to repulse an attack from another quarter, and that henceforth no prisoners of war will be liberated until the struggle is over. We cannot afford to give aid and comfort to our own enemy by sending him recruits, which we have taken prisoners from his own ranks.

The news that Gen. LYON has been appointed Major-General, and Commander of the Western Department, comprising Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, has created universal satisfaction. Gen. LYON'S merit is great, and it is gratifying to know that it has been acknowledged. Bold, yet prudent, humane and brave, he is admired by all, and wherever he leads his troops the hearts of the people are inspired by this noble American officer with a new love and veneration for the country he has rendered such gallant services to.

The Fourth passed very quietly here. One or two pistol-shots, a few bunches of fire-crackers, and an occasional rocket—this was all to distinguish the day from a model Sabbath in New-England.

OUR BOONEVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

INCREASE OF THE NATIONAL FORCES—EFFECT OF GEN. LYON'S COURSE ON THE UNION SENTIMENT OF MISSOURI—PREPARATIONS FOR A MARCH.

BOONEVILLE, Mo., Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

Still here, and to all outward appearance, likely to be till at least the American eagle has made his annual Fourth of July flight. The main reason of our delay thus far has been the continued rains, which have made land locomotion next to impossible; and transformed a country naturally of semi-prairie and Arabian velvet into a dreary, unsightly mud-hole. Meanwhile, the hot sun is drawing from the [illegible] are drying up rapidly, and within forty-eight hours at furthest we should positively be *en route* for the Southwest.

Within the last day or two our force has been increased by detachments from St. Louis and other points, and is in detail as follows:

First Regiment Missouri Volunteers	956 strong
Second Regt. Missouri Vols, 6 companies	630 strong
Seventh Regt. Missouri Vols., 4 companies	362 strong
Pioneer detachment	40 strong
Artillery detachment	15 strong
First Regiment Iowa Volunteers	961 strong
One company Second Infantry, U. S. A.	74 strong
One company Second Artillery, U. S. A.	69 strong
Fourth Artillery recruits	93 strong
General service	48 strong
Total	3,383

All these, with the exception of nine companies of the First Iowa Regiment, are armed with rifled muskets; and several companies with sword-bayonets. There are also four brass pieces—one 12, and three 6-pounders—one 64-pound howitzer, and one Iowa 6-pounder taken from the Secessionists. A small portion of Col. BOERNSTEIN'S command will be left to care for this point, and with the balance, we shall follow the hasty course taken by Missouri's masterly (in retreat horse-stealing and the like) Governor.

A report comes up here this morning that Gov. JACKSON has been caught and subjected to that process of hempen strangulation usually accorded in all well-regulated communities to homicides and traitors. The report is too good to be true. Men listen to it and shake their heads in disbelief as they reflect upon the gigantic magnitude of good which would result to Missouri were the rumor a fact. It is undoubtedly a mournful fact, that unless there has been a marked special interposition of Providence, JACKSON is in full retreat from Booneville, stealing horses and rallying his infatuated shot-gun followers for one more stand against and one more defeat by the Union forces under Gen. LYON, which will be soon on his track. I have no doubt that in four weeks JACKSON will be either under the paw of our LYON or driven forever from the soil of the State he has betrayed and so nearly ruined.

It cannot well be imagined to what an extent the course of Gen. LYON has strengthened the Union sentiment, and converted secession tendencies, not only in the immediate vicinity of the theatre of his operations, but throughout the whole State. It has been the religious belief of nearly all classes that the march of his troops would be infinitely more terrible than was the descent of the old northern barbarians upon the south of Europe. Men, women and children, upon learning of our approach, fled in deadly terror, as from a plague. Everywhere we found only deserted houses, or if inhabited, it was by people who trembled as if our arrival opened beneath them an abysm of fathomless ruin. The troops passed, and the shivering people awoke as from a terrible dream. They found their wives, their daughters, themselves, their henroosts, inviolate; their lean horses and cows browsed untouched upon their "native heath;" their long-snouted swine grunted and wallowed safely in their accustomed mud-holes; in fact, everything remained pretty much as before, save that as the night-mare-bestrid proprietor examined his once thin wallet, he found it distended to jolly obesity with bills and eagles deposited there by these savage Cossacks from the sterile, frozen North.

The strange intelligence was conveyed to those who were lurking in wood and swamp—they returned, counted their niggers, and found the tally correct; examined their spoons, and found none missing, and rubbed their eyes doubtingly as they saw their homes smiling in untouched peacefulness, instead of being a charred, unsightly ruin. Men saw all this; and, as human nature, even in portions of Missouri, is subject to that plainer species of logic which works out its own conclusions and places them directly before the eye of the individual, without the slightest mental effort on his part, they saw that secession, in spreading all these reports, had lied. This was one important step towards the reformation of Missouri; and when Gen. LYON, instead of instantly hanging all those taken in arms against the Government, let them all go wherever they would, with only a fatherly admonition, another immense stride towards the right was taken by the masses.

Ten days ago, when we reached this point, but few citizens were to be seen—and these, gathered in small groups, talked in sullen undertones of the invasion and the invaders. Then, not a petticoat, unless it hung around the angular form of some dusky wench, could be seen within a circuit of a dozen miles. Now the streets are full of smiling citizens, who mingle freely with the soldiery; while hoops, full-orbed and brilliant as a harvest moon, throng the sidewalks, attitudinize in doorway and window, are everywhere as fearless, lively and musical as flocks of tame canary birds. The "d—d Dutch" from below have become "the German troops;" the Iowa Cossacks have settled into the gentlemanly soldiers from Iowa—foster brothers of, and men who won't hurt Missourians.

Such the change produced by the march of this Iowa Regiment through the country to this place, and by the energetic, decisive action taken by Gen. LYON since his arrival. Secession will die of itself, if JACKSON will only remain long enough in the State to enable the people to get well before them the contrast between his course and that of the United States forces, and this without the flashing of a sabre or the burning of a cartridge.

Three days' rations are being given out to the troops, an indication that "something is up"—possibly that long-delayed march after BEN MCCULLOUGH—and weather and other things being favorable, we may yet spend the coming Fourth at some point a good many miles nearer JACKSON than this.

GALWAY.

LIEUT.-COL BOWMAN.

The Williamsport correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* writes under date of June 27:

"You will no doubt remember the disappearance of Lieut.-Col. BOWMAN and Secretary CHASE from this camp; also the rumor currently circulated that they had been taken prisoners and hanged. This day, a flag of truce, borne by a corporal and three privates, in full uniform of the Confederate army, made its appearance on the Virginia shore, opposite Williamsport. Majors KNIPE and FRANK ROBINSON were soon on the ground, and learned that the object of their mission was to receive an answer to a communication in their possession, addressed to A. H. EMLEY, Colonel of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment. He was immediately sent for, and on his appearance on the Maryland shore, the flag was displayed, when he crossed and had an interview. Learning that a corporal was the highest in rank present, he declined transacting business with him, and deputized Majors KNIPE and ROBINSON to accompany the corporal to the line of the enemy's picket, about three miles distant, where they remained until a message was sent to and an answer received from Lieut.-Col. STEWART, commanding at head-quarters, 'Falling Waters.' The following communication is a copy of that brought by the corporal.

LETTER FROM LIEUT.-COL. BOWMAN, CAPTURED BY THE REBELS.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, June 21, 1861.

*Col. A. H. Emley, Eighth Regiment Penn

...ansas, to be raised and organized by you in Kansas. ... will be given to ... muster the same into service immediately on being ... mustered; and on being mustered, the requisite arms, &c., will be furnished on the requisition of the mustering officer, who is hereby authorized to make the same.

By order of the President.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Fellow-Citizens of Kansas and adjoining States and Territories:

The important trust thus confided to me has occurred at a momentous period in our history as a nation. An insurrectionary war, commenced by rebels, in defiance of patriotism and duty, has now approached our border. Treason has raised its bloody hand, almost in our very midst, to strike down our glorious flag, made blessed by the memories of our fathers. The horrors of war are no longer far removed from us, but have been brought, by traitorous hands, to our very hearthstones. Impressed with the necessity of prompt and vigorous action in defence of our country, its flag and our homes, the President has authorized the formation of a brigade of five regiments in Kansas. He has been pleased to place in my hands the honor of leading the gallant sons of the youngest State of the Union to victory, in defence of that Union of which it has so lately become a part. Treason and rebellion surround us. Loyal American citizens, driven from their homes, are crying to us for protection. The best Government in the world is assailed by wicked hands. Men of Kansas and the surrounding country, in the name of all that we hold sacred, and by the authority of our constitutional ruler, I invoke you to rally to the Stars and Stripes come forward and join the regiments accepted from our States. When organized, the watchword of the Brigade shall be the downfall of treason wherever found, and the upholding of Union-men in every State and place. JAMES H. LANE, Grig. Gen.

A WINTER'S TALE.

The Boston *Traveler* has this interesting statement of the condition of affairs in the South. It says:

"We have had an interesting interview to-day with Mr. J. E. WINTER, whose arrival in this city a day or two since as a refugee from the South, has been announced. Mr. WINTER is a Northern man, but has been at work at his trade of a bricklayer at or near Mobile for the last five years. While a resident of this city, Mr. WINTER was a member of the Boston Fusileers, and is fully worthy of confidence in all his statements in regard to the South.

He left Mobile he married a lady of that city, and had accumulated about eight hundred dollars, when he was one day called upon to take the oath of allegiance to the South. He declined, when the Committee who called upon him gave him half an hour to leave, one of them producing a rope, intimating that he should use it if Mr. WINTER was seen in the city at the close of that brief period. Mr. WINTER states that many Northern men at the South, who had married there, felt obliged, for the want of other means to support themselves, to join the rebel army. The cases are very rare, however, of such men having any sympathy with the designs of the South. In New-Orleans, as stated by Mr. RUSSELL, English subjects are impressed into the army without hesitation. The victims threatened to appeal to the British Consuls, but their threats were laughed at and they were told that he was of no consequence, and they were carried off.

Mr. WINTER tells us of his own exderience in regard to the new Confederate scrip. He was at work at the fort below the city, and when his pay reached $80 he requested a settlement. He received their scrip to that amount, and was told to carry it to a certain place in the city. This he did, when the clerk formally recorded it in a book. Mr. WINTER asked for his money, but was told that they did not pay money; that the scrip would go on interest at seven per cent., until such time as the Government was able, when it would be paid. This, of course, to a poor mechanic, was polite repudiation, and he asked to see it again, when he tore it up and left the building. Many of the soldiers of the fort had not received a dollar of pay since they enlisted, and many were down sick in consequence of their unhealthy food, which consisted entirely of hard bread and Cincinnati bacon. It will hardly be credited that these soldiers could not succeed in making bread for themselves.

The perfect prostration of business in Mobile is terrible. Many shops are closed and many houses empty, and it is an utter impossibility to sell real estate except at ruination prices. Vigilance Committees parade the streets, and all strangers are either imprisoned upon trumped-up charges or impressed into the army.

Mr. WINTER thinks that many of the merchants and traders are in favor of the Union, but they will never dare show their hands until a sufficient force from the North comes to their aid and emancipates them from the present tyranny which rules over them.

He says that the slaves are well aware of what is going on, and fears are felt that a great insurrection will occur. At Mobile many of the slaves have been sent out of the city to secure positions, where they are overlooked by a guard. At New-Orleans the same apprehension was felt, and at the religious meetings of the blacks armed men were stationed to prevent the formation of any conspiracy.

At New-Orleans, an attempt was made to impress Mr. WINTER by a Vigilance Committee, who were scouring the streets, but he managed to escape, and got on board a steamer which conveyed him to St. Louis. Mr. WINTER says that in ordinary times the wages of mechanics are high at the South, but provisions and clothing are much dearer. He had on a suit of clothes—coat, vest and pantaloons—for which he paid $67 in a store in Mobile, and this was considered an excellent bargain."

SUIT TO RECLAIM LIBELED PISTOLS.

The Louisville *Journal* of June 29 says:

"A few weeks since, the United States Marshal seized thirteen of Colt's Navy revolvers at the express office in Cincinnati, which were found in two barrels of dried apples. The *Enquirer* says that the apples were sent on to Louisville to the parties to whom consigned. The pistols were claimed by M. J. MILLER, Esq., of Owensboro, Ky., who alleges that arms were purchased by him in the East to be distributed in his town for home protection; that he is a true, loyal citizen of the Union, and that as an insurrection among the negroes was apprehended in his neighborhood, the pistols were purchased to be used if such an event occurred. The District-Attorney filed an information in the United States District Court before Judge LEAVITT, on Thursday, asking that the usual process be issued, confiscating the thirteen pistols to the use of the United States. Mr. MILLER, in his answer, sets forth that the pistols were purchased solely for himself and citizens of Owensboro, who are loyal to the Government of the United States, in the defence of the families and property of said town from negro insurrection and marauding parties. The case was supported on each side by evidence of witnesses and depositions. One witness stated that in Owensboro the Union men and Secessionists were equally divided; that he, with others, were apprehensive of an attack from Secessionists; that many Knights of the Golden Circle resided there, and were regarded as dangerous citizens, and that Owensboro was in JACKSON'S district, recently elected to Congress, who had proclaimed that he would vote men and means to sustain the Government of the United States. The case was continued for further hearing."

EXPERIENCE OF A NEW-BEDFORD BOY.

The Fall River *News*, of July 1, says:

"During July, of last year, the bark *Mary Ann*, Capt. CHAS. WILCOX, left New-Bedford for a whaling cruise. About six months from the time of sailing, while lying at anchor off Florida Keys, in company with some Provincetown vessels, she was seized by a privateer from the Confederate States, and taken to New-Orleans, in company with the other vessels seized. Capt. WILCOX, being a native of Georgia, was released, as also several subordinate officers and men. Those who belonged north of the Slavery line were thrown into prison. After remaining there for some considerable time, Master HENRY W. KELLY, a youth 14 years of age, a cabin-boy on board the *Mary Ann*, in company with two of his shipmates, escaped from jail by leaping from the window outside the yard, a distance of more than thirty feet. They started for the Free States without a cent of money in their pockets, sleeping in the woods nights, and begging food along the way. Master KELLY'S two companions left him in New-York State, having traveled on foot the distance between New-Orleans and Albany, occupying, as near as they can calculate, two month. Young KELLY left Taunton in the morning train, to-day, for his home in New-Bedford. His appearance abundantly confirms the truth of his story. His apparel was extremely dilapidated, and the long journey had worn off the flesh from his body, giving him a skeleton-like appearance. He informed us that he suffered considerably from the pangs of hunger, and that he was often refused food on the journey, and ill-treated by those into whose hands he fell. He thinks he will remain at home during the remainder of the war."

ADVICE TO WEST INDIA TRADERS.

The following letter from Flag-officer STRINGHAM, to the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, has been handed us for publication:

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP MINNESOTA, HAMPTON ROADS, June 29, 1861.

Charles Dennis, Esq., Vice-President Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company:

I beg leave to suggest to the Company that if they will instruct vessels with which they are in communication, coming from the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, to keep on the outer edge of the Gulf Stream, I think they would run much less risk of capture. I have no doubt vessels armed, especially steamers, run out for a day or so, perhaps not crossing the Gulf yet are able to pick up vessels on the inner edge of the Stream, as was the case with the rebel schooner *Savannah*, and more recently the *Lady Davis*.

Very respectfully,
S. H. STRINGHAM, Flag-officer
Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

The Case of Texas—What Should be Done to Recover that State.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From statements made in your organ, I infer that it is the intention of the United States Government to send an expedition to TEXAS for the purpose of protecting the Union Party there, and pacifying the State. As a citizen of Texas, and having a deep interest in her welfare, I am rejoiced to hear that there is a prospect of her being restored to the Union, and reclaimed from the present state of anarchy and desolation in which she is plunged.

Had not the arch-traitor TWIGGS betrayed his trust, Texas would never have been overawed and bullied by the party of political hacks who "jumped up," as it were, an assembly of worthies—called it a Convention, and passed an act of secession, and submitted it to the people for ratification, with the proviso that any citizen voting against it would be required to leave the State.

A *majority* of the people may have voted for secession in Georgia or South Carolina, but, be assured, such was not the case in Texas.

Western Texas has always looked forward to a separation sooner or later from the Eastern portion, as her interests are totally distinct from it, but for this the Constitution provides. Slavery is not a profitable institution west of the Colorado or even the Brazos River, on account of the vicinity of the Mexican frontier, and white labor is the only resource for the cultivation of cotton, corn, wheat, and raising of stock; this, together with the presence of about 3,000 United States soldiers, who not only protected the frontiers and kept open the trade with New-Mexico, Arizona, California and Chihuahua, but afforded the people a profitable market for a large portion of their corn, wheat, stock, &c., would naturally induce them to remain loyal from interested, if not from patriotic motives.

Eastern Texas has just as good reason for holding fast to the Union, as the projected Pacific Railroad will pass through it. But the infamous traitors WIGFALL and Company have played on the fears of the hardworking farmers by persuading them that President LINCOLN has pledged himself to emancipate all the slaves in the United States, without the slightest regard to the consent or compensation of their owners. This, of course, had a great effect with a large portion of men, to whom such a measure would be ruinous, and who did not dream that they could be so heartlessly betrayed.

WIGFALL and Company did not inform them, however, who it was that elected LINCOLN by intriguing against DOUGLAS or any other Democrat who was likely to be nominated, or who played the same game in 1856, and came very near electing FREMONT. No, that was not their policy, so they kept dark. But "woe" unto the traitors when the people have their eyes opened. Then, indeed, will be fulfilled the old adage: "There will be wigs on the green and no one to gather them."

Mr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, is greatly mistaken if he thinks that there is no "substratum" of white men in the Slave States. I can tell him there is, and a very shrewd, hard-headed "substratum" it is. It consists chiefly of farmers owning from two to twenty negro hands, who, not being wealthy, or perhaps lazy enough to hire an overseer, are in the habit of working with their sons in their corn or cotton fields, side by side with their slaves. These men, from paying little attention to politics, are sometimes liable to be led astray by designing politicians; but though they would fight bravely for their homes and firesides, or any other just cause, still they cannot afford to go forth to fight and throw away their lives, solely for the aggrandizement of a set of scheming and ambitious demagogues, leaving their families behind them to face poverty, ruin, and servile insurrection. The United States has been a kind and fond mother, and surely the State of Texas will not stab the breast that nourished and protected her, when weak and faltering.

Whenever the United States Government extend a helping hand to Texas it will be eagerly grasped, and I see no reason why Galveston is not made a depôt for coal and Naval stores; it is a city of about 8,000 inhabitants, a large portion of whom are Union men, and it can be easily defended on the land side, as the Island is connected with the mainland by a railroad bridge of about two miles in length. It would have a good moral effect on the State at large.

SAN JACINTO.

THE CRUISE OF THE SEMINOLE.

The Feeling at Rio Janeiro Regarding the War—State of Affairs in South America—Officers of the Seminole.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

U. S. STEAM SLOOP-OF-WAR SEMINOLE, NAVY-YARD, PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 6, 1861.

The United States Steam-sloop *Seminole* arrived here to-day, after a passage of 37 days, from Rio de Janeiro, which we left on May 30, touching at Pernambuco for coals. There was little or no fever at Rio, and everything was quiet when we left. Some anxiety and excitement existed among the merchants there, on account of the opening of war in the United States.

About the 15th of May we left Montevideo, where the Flag-ship *Congress* was at anchor, expecting and awaiting orders to return home. Everything was quiet there; but at Buenos Ayres the political aspect of affairs was rather squally. War between the Argentine Confederation and Buenos Ayres, was daily looked for, and Gen. URQUIZA was preparing for another contest. Rifled cannon were on their way from France, by his order, and there was some excitement at the City of Buenos Ayres.

The American ship *Emily Farnham*, Capt. SIMMS, went on shore about 30 miles northward of Pernambuco, on the 7th of June; on the 8th, a steam-tug went to her assistance. The *Emily Farnham* was on her way from London to Calcutta.

On the 25th ult. we hove-to the American ship *Carib*, 15 days out, from Boston, and sent a boat on board, with a Lieutenant, to ascertain all about her. She was all right, however, and was permitted to go on her way. The Captain of the *Carib* gave us some newspapers, which were eagerly devoured by all hands, as we had not heard the last news for sixty days. As you may imagine, intense excitement prevailed among men and officers, and great enthusiasm for the Union.

The *Seminole* has had fair winds all the way home, so that we sailed most of the way and saved coals. She wants some few repairs before she will be well fitted for service—such as stronger and larger masts and spars, and another blade in her propeller. In rough weather she is uncomfortable, on account of the water washing up on the inside, from the hold, and covering the decks. The bilge-water is horrible, so much so that some of us have been very unwell from sleeping in our rooms, where its effects are very bad.

On the "Glorious Fourth" we fired a salute of twenty-one guns at sea.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Seminole*:

Commander, EDWARD R. THOMSON.
First Lieutenant, John C. Howell; Second Lieutenant, Sam'l P. Carter; Third Lieutenant, Wm. P. A. Campbell; Fourth Lieutenant, Charles Stuart Norton; Paymaster, Louis Sands, late Flag Secretary to the Brazil Squadron, ordered to the *Seminole* in the place of Paymaster Morris, sent home; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Dr. George Peck; Midshipman, acting Master, A. D. Wharton; Midshipman, A. R. McNair; Midshipman, Wm. H. Barton; Midshipman, E. R. Walker; Chief Engineer, James A. Kimball; First Assistant Engineer. A. B. Littig; Second Assistant Engineer, R. L. Harris; Third Assistant Engineer, Wm. C. Starr; Fourth Assistant Engineer, James L. Keleher; Commander's Clerk, Wm. Fagan; Paymaster's Clerk, John F. Denson; Gunner, Thos. Robinson.

Means ought to be taken by the Navy Department to have the *Seminole* cleaned out, as malaria might result in case of her being much in a warm climate.

LAW REPORTS.

Hackley still Ill—His Case Postponed until the Second Tuesday in August.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.
Before Justice Ingraham.

The People vs. *Andrew J. Hackley.*—This case was the only matter taken up by the Court yesterday.

Mr. Waterbury moved that Mr. Hackley be called and that his bail be forfeited.

Mr. Fullerton presented a certificate from Mr. Hackley's physician, stating that he was ill with bilious fever and nervous prostration.

Mr. Brady contended that this certificate, sustained as it was by the physician's oath, was a sufficient excuse for Mr. Hackley's absence, and he asked that the case be postponed till September.

Mr. Waterbury said he did not believe Mr. Hackley was any more sick than was required to make an excuse for his absence. Before going to Albany he notified Mr. Hackley that if the case was not brought up at the June Term of the Court of Appeals, he should consider it his duty to move for sentence in accordance with the stipulation. He was now on the eve of making an important investigation, involving Municipal corruption, and the whole matter must be stopped because of Mr. Hackley's contumacy. He believed that one cause of this sickness was owing to the pressure of this matter on his mind, and that if he would come forward and give his testimony, he would relieve himself, and be benefited in health thereby.

Mr. Fullerton made a statement of the circumstances of the case. The reason the appeal had not been taken within five days, according to the stipulation, was in consequence of the desire to present it to the Court of Appeals in such a form as not to admit of delay in bringing it to argument. The District Attorney had recognized the validity of that appeal, and at all events it was on the calendar for argument.

The Judge said the appeal not having been taken within the five days, according to the stipulation, the defendant's counsel had not fulfilled their agreement. He did not deem it necessary to use haste in passing sentence on the accused, as the certificate of the physician was entitled to some weight, although it did not satisfactorily appear therein that Mr. Hackley was too ill to attend the Court. He would adjourn the proceedings to the second Tuesday in August.

Mr. Brady gave notice that on that day Mr. Hackley's plea of guilty would be withdrawn, and a plea of not guilty put in, and that he would be ready for trial on the indictment at the same time.

United States Circuit Court—JULY 8.

Before Judge Shipman.

The Grand Jury this morning brought in the following indictments:

The United States vs. *John MacDonald and Frances Love*—An indictment for smuggling five barrels of sugar.

The United States vs. *Charles Ramos.*—An indictment for an assault with a dangerous weapon, viz.: a sheath-knife, upon one Ralph M. Emory, while on board the ship *Ocean Traveler*.

A JURY ORDERED.

There being several parties now in jail under indictment, the Judge ordered a petit jury to be summoned for next Monday, to dispose of their cases before adjourning for the Summer.

The Power of the Corporation to Impose a License Fee upon City Railroad Cars.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

The Mayor, &c. vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company.—This action was brought to collect a fine of $50 imposed upon the defendants for an alleged neglect to take out a license for running their cars below One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street. The case was stated in the TIMES of the 7th and 8th, in which issues the concurring opinions of Justices CLERKE and SUTHERLAND, dismissing the complaint upon demurrer, appeared. The following is the opinion of Justice INGRAHAM, dissenting:

INGRAHAM, J.—The questions argued in this case arise upon a demurrer to the answer of the defendants.

The plaintiffs claim to recover a penalty of fifty dollars against the defendants for a violation of the Corporation ordinance for licensing railroad cars, which prohibited the running of cars in the City without such license, under such penalty.

The answer admits all the facts set up in the complaint, and, by way of defence, sets up an agreement made between the plaintiffs and Denton Pearsall and others, granting them permission to lay the railroad track through the Second-avenue, in pursuance of resolutions of the Common Council, and claiming that they have full power to run their cars upon their said railroad without paying any license fee.

To this answer the plaintiffs demur.

There is nothing in the resolutions of the Common Council making the grant, nor in the lease executed in pursuance of such resolutions, which specially exempts the defendants from the payment of fees for such licenses, or from the necessity of taking out such licenses, if required so to do by law. The question, therefore, must be decided upon the broad ground that the Corporation have no power to require a license to be taken out in regard to the using of railroad cars; or that the grant to the parties who originally received it, by not reserving the right to impose such license when required by law, relieved the defendant from any obligation to take out such license, even if the Common Council had authority to require it in other cases.

Upon the first question I think there can be no doubt. It is not to be expected that in the ancient charters of the City special reference should be made as to modes of conveyances not then in existence, or even thought of; but in the Montgomery Charter ample provision is made for the passage of all laws, ordinances and statutes which to them shall seem good, useful or necessary for the good rule of the citizens, inhabitants and residents of the said City, and for the further public good, common profit, trade, and better government and rule of said City. (Section 14 of the Montgomery Charter.)

The same section also authorized the Common Council to ordain such penalties as they should think necessary against persons who should offend against such laws.

The powers granted by this charter in regard to passing laws and ordinances for the good government of the City has never been taken away or limited by legislative enactments. On the contrary, laws have frequently been passed confirmatory of such powers, or extending them where doubt existed as to the extent of them; and although many of those laws were unnecessary, I know of none in which any attempt was made to take away the powers thus conferred, except so far as the inspection laws on the sale of merchandise, &c., were abrogated by the Constitution.

The right to require licenses for public carriages used for the conveyance of passengers is necessarily embraced in the powers above referred to. And while the exercise of this power in regard to stages, omnibuses, carriages, and other modes heretofore in use, is not objected to, I see no good reason why the same should not be extended to railroad cars, simply because they are driven on rails laid in the streets. The question is as to the power of the Common Council to require a license, irrespective of charge, as a mere Police regulation. The fee to be charged for it is a mere collateral matter, not affecting the right to require a license.

The other question is, whether the grant of the franchise of laying rails through the Second-avenue to the assignors of the defendants, prevents the plaintiffs from passing an ordinance requiring the defendants to take out such license.

I suppose it will be well settled that a Corporation in dealing with its property, or in making contracts in regard thereto, as well as in making grants of its property or franchises, is only to be regarded as an individual; that all such grants and contracts when made by them are to be made subject to the general legislation of the City and of the State, and that it is not necessary in such grants to reserve any right to legislate on subjects connected therewith.

The conveyance of a lot of land by the City to an individual, with all the covenants of warranties and quiet enjoyment, does not relieve the owner from paying taxes which are annually imposed upon it. The conveyance of a house and lot would not prevent the Common Council from increasing the tax for water to be imposed thereon.

The grant of a ferry franchise would not prevent the Common Council from any general legislation in regard to the ferries, which by law is within their powers, although such legislation might operate injuriously to the grantees.

The right of the Common Council thus to legislate, even to the injury of grantees holding under them, has been the subject of adjudication.

In the case of the Brick Presbyterian Church *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York (5 Cow., 538,) it was held that a grant of land by the Corporation for the purpose of a cemetery, with a covenant of quiet enjoyment, did not prevent the passage of an ordinance prohibiting interments in that part of the City where the land was situated. Chief Justice SAVAGE says: "In ascertaining their rights and liabilities as a Corporation or as an individual, we must not consider their legislative character." Their enactments in their legislative capacity are to have the same effect upon their individual acts as upon those of any other person.

The same rule was laid down in Coates *vs.* The Mayor, &c. (7 Cowen, 585).

These cases, however, not only hold that the grant does not prevent the subsequent passage of a by-law at variance with it, but they go further, and deny the power of the Corporation, acting in regard to their property, to make any grant or covenant which would be at variance with their subsequent legislation.

In the case in 5 Cowen, at page 540, Chief Justice Savage says, referring to the Corporation, "They had no power as a party to make a contract which should control or embarrass their legislative capacity."

So in Milhan *vs.* Sharp (17 Barb., 435), Mr. Justice Harris held that a clause in a grant of a railroad giving the right to charge a particular rate of fare was in violation of the authority conferred upon them to regulate the rates of fare, and says, "The members of the Common Council by which this resolution was adopted were not authorized thus to invade the legislative power of their successors."

And in New-York and Harlem Railroad Company *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York, (1 Hilton, 585,) Hilton, J., says: "The Corporation cannot surrender (any power conferred by law) into the hands of private individuals, or of a private corporation, and any attempt to do so without such authority would be utterly void."

The act of 1854, confirming the grant to the defendants and other grantees under these grants by the Common Council, was not intended, and did not operate to extend the grant beyond the terms of it. It left them still liable and subject to the general legislation of the City, which did not deprive them of the rights therein granted.

The judgment appealed from should be reversed, and judgment ordered for the plaintiffs on demurrer, with leave to defendants to amend their answer on payment of costs.

Judgment by Confession—Motion to Vacate.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Leonard.

Nelson Smith Receiver, &c., vs. *Samuel Baldwin.*—The plaintiff, having made an application to the Court to sell a lot of watches and jewelry, which had come into his hands as receiver and representative of judgment-creditors of the defendant, a motion was now made by defendant to set the judgment aside, upon the ground that it had been suffered by the defendant to be taken in evasion of the statute regulating judgments by confession. It is also alleged that the judgments of a number of the creditors were obtained for debts not due when they were confessed. Decision was reserved.

L. J. Goodale for Receiver E. & E. F. Brown for defendant; J. J. Townsend for opposing creditors.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Browne* vs. *Douglass.*—Case settled.

Farrell vs. *Rockwell.*—Case settled.

The People, &c., ex rel. Belch, et al. vs. *Barfield.*—Case settled.

Remington vs. *Brand.*—Case settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 8, 1861.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '62	92¾	
62,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	85½	
1,000	do	85¾	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	85½	
6,000	U. S. 5s, '65	86	
14,000	U. S. 5s, '71..Cou	80	
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	79¼	
6,000	do	79	
2,000	Treas. 6% Ct. 2 Year	99	
8,000	do	98¾	
4,000	Treas. 12% Ct. Nts.	102	
2,000	Ky. 6% Ct. L'rge B.	68	
85,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	38½	
5,000	do	s5	38⅜
5,000	Virginia St. 6s	s3	46
4,000	do	s5	46¼
5,000	do	b5	46¼
1,000	do	c	46½
10,000	Louisiana State 6s		54
1,000	Cal. State 7s		75
5,000	N. C. State 6s	s15	51
1,000	do	s5	51¾
5,000	do		52
20,000	do	s15	51⅝
5,000	do	s15	51¾
5,000	do	s15	51⅝
10,000	do		51¾
35,000	Missouri St. 6s		39
10,000	do	b10	39
5,000	do		38½
20,000	do		38¾
10,000	do	b30	38¾
10,000	Mo. 6s, Issued to Han. & St. Jos. R.		47
1,000	Brooklyn C. W. L.		97
4,000	do		97¾
2,000	N. Y. Cen. bds. '76		101
2,000	E. R. 1st M. bds.		101½
2,000	M. C. 8 p. cent. 1st M. S. F. C. bds.		92
10	Merchants' Bank		82½
5	Bank of Commerce		72
9	Am. Ex. Bank		74½
41	do		75
120	Pacific M. S. Co		70½
1015	N. Y. Cen. R		74½
50	do	s12	74
5	do		74¼
20	Hudson River R		32
100	Reading Railroad		33⅝
200	do		34
80	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S		26¼
100	Panama R	s30	106
850	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		65¾
7	do		66
315	Gal. & Chicago R		61½
500	Cleve. & Toledo R		24½
465	do		24¾
40	do		24¼
50	Ch. & R. I. R	s30	34¾
60	do		34½
100	do		34¾
30	Ch., B. & Q. R		55
95	Mil. & P. du C. R		14

SECOND BOARD.

$52,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	86	
8,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	85¾	
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Reg	80	
5,000	U. S. 5s, '71..Reg	80	
10,000	Ill. Reg. Bds	74½	
38,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	39	
8,000	Vir. State 6s	47¾	
500	do	47½	
1,000	do	47¾	
5,000	Geo. State 6s	62	
20,000	Miss. State 6s	39	
10,000	do	b30	39
10,000	do	b10	39
20,000	do	b3	39
5,000	do	b30	39½
1,000	do		39¾
100	Pac. Mail S. Co	s30	69½
70	do		69¾
100	do		69¾
200	N. Y. Central R		74¼
50	M. So. & N. Ind. R		12¾
100	do		12¾
100	Clev. & Toledo R		34½
100	Chi. & Rock Isl. R		35

MONDAY, July 8—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 6, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of June 29:

Decrease in Loans	$ 269,344
Increase in Specie	3,552,014
Increase in Circulation	524,240
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,858,001

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	July 7, 1860.	July 6, 1861.	June 29, 1861.
Capital	$69,433,000	$69,307,000	$69,307,000
Loans	127,244,241	112,134,668	112,404,012
Specie	22,751,694	45,630,025	42,078,011
Circulation	9,363,727	8,862,799	8,338,559
Gross Deposits	107,874,248	108,242,399	102,601,555
Exchanged	26,542,928	17,662,646	13,879,903
Undrawn	81,331,320	90,579,753	88,721,752
In Sub-Treasury	5,187,468	4,970,949	6,094,283

The Bank return, as expected, shows a very large addition to the Specie line, and on a rising average. The actual curtailment of Loans and Discounts, from the payments into Bank on paper maturing 4th of July, is not fully shown in the present average. A further considerable decrease will, no doubt, appear on the next statement, although no movement of the kind is desired by the Banks at present, if the offering of approved mercantile paper could authorise a larger line. The market for Money to-day, as at the close of last week, is dull, even at the lowest rates of interest on demand Loans and prime short Discounts. Exchange for the Boston mail of Wednesday is also dull, though rates on Loans are well supported at 106@107 ℘ cent. for Bankers' bills. The movement of the Banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their statements of last week, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, July 6.	$112,134,668	$90,579,753	$45,630,025	$8,861,799
Boston, July 1.....	60,096,675	18,294,875	5,974,353	6,105,524
Phila., July 1.....	23,967,200	15,997,943	6,688,398	2,101,313
N. Orleans, June 22	19,543,319	14,586,373	15,090,193	1,610,106
Total.....	$215,740,863	$141,378,944	$73,383,969	$22,680,041
Last week.....	218,041,815	138,286,231	68,681,543	23,558,417
Last year.....	243,930,181	134,575,467	42,783,981	19,308,388

The statement of the New-Orleans Banks for the past two weeks compares as follows:

	June 22.	June 29.	Difference.
Short Loans	$10,236,926	$9,795,740	Dec. $441,086
Specie	15,033,801	15,086,991	Inc. 53,190
Circulation	6,668,561	6,610,306	Dec. 58,255
Deposits	16,714,910	16,506,373	Dec. 208,537
Exchange	4,276,479	4,168,224	Dec. 108,148
Distant balances	943,697	965,698	Inc. 23,201
Long Loans	9,831,446	9,747,579	Inc. 226,133

Confidence on the Stock Exchange is further improved to-day by the discussion and examination of the Public Documents communicated to Congress at the close of last week. The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury and his plans for supplying the Ways and Means for the prosecution of the War against the Southern rebellion excite especial remark, and have advanced the National Credit in Wall-street about 2 ℘ cent. The demand for all the outstanding Loans of the Government has received a new impulse, and the orders at the Exchange Board to-day, actually executed reach nearly $200,000. The 5 ℘ cent. Loans rose to 80 ℘ cent., and the new 6 ℘ cents. to 86 ℘ cent. The same feeling extended to the low-priced securities of the Border States, whether in present rebellion, as in Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina, or in adhesion to the Union, as in Missouri. The rise in Virginias and Missouris is 1 ℘ cent. on Saturday's sales, while a large business was done in Tennessees at the full rates of that day, and ¼ ℘ cent. advance. The sales of State Stocks altogether reach nearly $400,000, prices closing firm in the afternoon, 39½ for Missouris, 47½ for Virginias, and 39 for Tennessees. In the Railway Shares the business of the day was not very large, but at the close of the day a rise of ½@1 ℘ cent was established on nearly all descriptions. New-York Central was 74¼ ℘ cent.; Galena, 61¾ ℘ cent.; Rock Island, 35¾ ℘ cent.; Illinois Central, 66¼ ℘ cent.; Toledo, 24½ ℘ cent.; Reading, 34½ ℘ cent., and Michigan Central, 43¾ ℘ cent. There was a still larger advance in Panama shares, for which 109, ex-dividend, was bid at the close.

We have reason, from our information from Washington to-day, to state that the difficulty to the regular payment of the July interest on the Texas Indemnity Loan of the United States, heretofore interposed by a hasty order from the Treasury Department, will probably be reviewed by Mr. CHASE in a day or two.

The rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, are as follows for steamer *Europa*, from Boston, Wednesday, July 10, 1861. Mails close in New-York, Tuesday, July 9, 5½ P. M.:

London—60 Days' Sight	107 ℘ cent.
London—3 Days' Sight	108 ℘ cent.
Paris—60 Days' Sight ℘ dollar	5fr. 31¼c.
Paris—3 Days' Sight ℘ dollar	5fr. 27½c.
Amsterdam—60 Days' Sight ℘ guilder	40 cts.
Hamburgh—60 Days' Sight ℘ marco banco	35½ cts.
Frankfort—60 Days' Sight ℘ florin	40¼ cts.
Bremen—60 Days' Sight ℘ rix dollar	77 cts.

The following is a statement of the coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:

	Week ending July 6.	Season to same date.
Del. and Hud. Canal Co	23,922	246,610
Pennsylvania Coal Company	18,232	227,387
Total tons	42,054	473,997
During same period in 1860:		
	Week.	Season.
Del. and Hud. Canal Co	12,393	176,936
Pennsylvania Coal Company	13,055	211,967
Total tons	25,448	388,903

The *Tribune*, recently, in announcing the resignation of Mr. HUSBAND, of the Albany Assorting-house, took occasion to state that it "would probably be broken up." This being erroneous, Mr. MOFFAT, acting Superintendent, addressed the following communication to that paper in correction of the false statement, which correction, as the *Tribune* has not published, we publish by request.

ASSORTING-HOUSE, ALBANY, Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

Referring to the above notice, which appeared in your commercial column of this date, I beg to inform you that, although Mr. HUSBAND'S resignation has been accepted, neither the resignation, nor its acceptance, was based on any idea of the Assorting-House being discontinued or "broken up." It will continue its operations as heretofore, and you will please correct, without delay, the erroneous statement made by you in regard to it.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
S. MOFFAT, Acting Superintendent.

The net receipts of the Harlem Railroad for the month of June, are as follows:

1860	$93,816 85
1861	87,492 93
Decrease	$6,023 92

There was one working day less in the month this year than last.

SPECIE—SILVER.

	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	$1 03	Guilders	39
Spanish Dollars	1 08	English Silver	4 85@4 80
Five-franc Pieces	95	Specles	1 00
French Crowns	1 08	Old Am. Half Dollars	1 02
German Crowns	1 06	Old Am. Quarter Dollars	1 01
Prussian Thalers	69	Spanish Silver, ℘ oz.	1 19

GOLD.

	Buying.		Buying.
Victoria Sovereigns	$4 81	Ten Guilder Pieces	$3 96
Old Sovereigns	4 80	Spanish Doubloons	16 00
Twenty Francs	3 81	Patriot Doubloons	15 40
Ten Thaler Pieces	7 83	Gold, Am. Old	.5 ℘ c. prem.

THOMPSON BROTHERS are buying Specie and Currency to-day as follows:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-England	¼	Free Indiana	5
New-York State	⅜	Virginia	20
East Jersey	¼	North Carolina	20
West Jersey	⅜	South Carolina	25
Philadelphia	¼	Georgia	25
Pennsylvania	2

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Our City Readers.

The very large and steadily increasing circulation of the TIMES gives constant occasion for remonstrance as to the tardiness with which it is delivered to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn. The attention of the proprietors has for some time been directed to obviating this defect. They are now enabled to announce that in the course of a few days such arrangements will be perfected as will cause a much earlier delivery of the entire morning edition, and thus remove all ground of complaint.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—COMEDY, PANTOMIME, DRAMA AND FARCE—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—ROTHERMEL'S "PICTURE FOR THE TIMES," AND MUSICAL SOIREE.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting "THE NORTH"—for the Benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

That Congress is disposed to push through the special business for which it was called together, in the shortest possible time, will be sufficiently evidenced by a perusal of the report of yesterday's proceedings. The temper of the members is not to be mistaken. In the Senate a joint resolution was offered by Mr. WADE, of Ohio, and referred to the Committee on Finance, providing for the remission of all duties on arms imported for use in the suppression of rebellion. The joint resolution legalizing all the recent acts of the President, and the bill authorizing the employment of volunteers in enforcing the laws, were referred back from the Committee on Military Affairs, and laid over under the rule. They will probably be passed to-day. In the House, the Standing Committees were announced, and after some trifling changes the members went to work in good earnest. A disposition being shown by several to introduce unnecessary business to attention, the House adopted a resolution, introduced by Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, providing for the consideration only of those bills and resolutions concerning military and naval appropriations, and other financial affairs—all other bills and resolutions to be referred without debate to the appropriate Committees, to be considered at the next regular session of Congress. This resolution was subsequently amended by adding a clause providing for the consideration of general questions of a judicial character, and thus stand for the guidance of legislation. Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, offered a series of resolutions declaring against a return of fugitive slaves; instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the Fugitive Slave Law, and censuring the authorities for restoring Major EMORY to the Army; but they were tabled, 87 to 62. The various branches of the President's Message were referred to the appropriate Committees, and the contested election cases were referred to the Committee on Elections. Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York introduced a bill increasing the pay of soldiers, and providing for Government retrenchment by the reduction of salaries and other means; also, a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the appointment of a Special Committee to inquire into the matter of contracts. Among other important motions adopted, was one made by Mr. LOOMIS, of Connecticut, instructing the Judiciary Committee to prepare and report a bill to confiscate the property of all office-holders found in arms against the Government. An address was presented by Mr. DIVEN, and referred to the Judiciary Committe, declaring the determination of the Government to replace the flag of the Union over the whole Republic.

News of importance reaches us from Washington. A flag of truce from the rebels, borne by Col. THOMAS TAYLOR, was brought into Col. TYLER'S camp, on the Virginia side, yesterday afternoon. Col. TAYLOR was immediately escorted to the head-quarters of Gen. MCDOWELL, when it was ascertained that he was the bearer of dispatches for President LINCOLN. On receipt of the dispatches the President summoned his Cabinet at once, and consultations were held during the evening with Gen. SCOTT. The meaning of all this it is of course impossible to explain, and it is unsafe to hazard even an opinion.

Gen. PATTERSON'S entire command was encamped on the 6th in and around Martinsburgh, and he was being rapidly reinforced preparatory to an attack upon the position occupied by the rebels under Gen. JOHNSTON, at Bunker Hill, where they had concluded to wait for Gen. PATTERSON and give him battle. The rebel force had been augmented to 16,000, by the arrival of 7,000 from Manassas. The battle, when it takes place, will probably be one in which artillery will play a prominent part. DOUBLEDAY'S Battery and the Rhode Island Battery are both with Gen. PATTERSON.

A dispatch which reaches us from Buckhannon, in Western Virginia, places four companies of the Nineteenth Ohio Regiment in a rather precarious position. They are stated to be at Glenville, about forty miles to the southwest of Buckhannon, besieged by a picked regiment of Virginians, and fifteen hundred rebel militia, commanded by O. JENNINGS WISE. Two National regiments, however, have marched to the relief of the Ohioans, and it is hoped they will hold out until this succor arrives.

Our special correspondent at Fort Pickens informs us that the British Admiral, MILNE, Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Naval forces in North America, has dispatched a steam-frigate to that place, which has dropped anchor among our fleet off Rosas. The object of her visit is stated by her Commander to be the protection of the rights of English commerce, and to see that the blockade is "such as to prevent the entrance or departure of any craft to or from any harbor of the Southcoaster, ocean trader, or tender." This is in accordance with Admiral MILNE'S views of an effectual blockade, as furnished to his subordinates in command for their guidance. As they are not in accordance with the views entertained by our Government, the Admiral will probably find some difficulty in carrying them out. The arrival of the *Vanderbilt*, with WILSON'S Zouaves on board, was the occasion of a remarkable demonstration. The Zouaves appear to have been in the best of spirits, and cheered everything and everybody in their own peculiar style. Our correspondent gives a highly interesting account of the condition of affairs on Rosas Island and among the rebels. BRAGG has some six thousand men under his command, while our force is but two thousand—enough, however, to hold the Fort against any assault. BRAGG, it is stated, has sent a requisition to Richmond for four thousand more troops, under the apprehension that the National forces are about to attack him.

There is no intelligence of importance from Fortress Monroe. The position and condition of the troops remain the same as before reported.

The "French lady," whose "brilliant exploit" in stealing the steamer *St. Nicholas* was so much vaunted by the rebels, has made one venture too much, and has, in consequence, fallen into the hands of the Provost Marshal in Baltimore, and stands a good chance of "promotion." Capt. THOMAS—that is his name—together with seven of his confederates, were yesterday arrested on board the steamer *Mary Washington*, as they were about to embark in another enterprise. The redoubtable Captain was found stowed away in a drawer in the ladies' cabin.

The steamship *Arago*, from Southampton on the 26th ult., arrived at this port last night. The *Great Eastern*, arrived at Quebec, brought one day's later news, but we find in our files by the *Arago* various matters of interest, which we give in detail. Among other extracts will be found the debate which took place in the British House of Commons, on the 24th, on the question of sending reinforcements of troops to Canada. It will be seen that the declaration of Lord PALMERSTON is most positive that the act, the propriety of which was questioned by various Cabinet members, has no reference whatever to the troubles in the United States.

The steamships *North Star* and *Champion*, which left this port for Aspinwall—the former on the 21st ult. and the latter on the 1st inst., returned to this port yesterday, on account of accidents to their machinery. The *Champion* had on board the United States mails and 300 passengers, which will be transferred to the *Northern Light*, and sail to-day.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, and received a resolution to appropriate $500,000 for the relief of the families of volunteers, which was made the special order of business for the next meeting. The Board of Councilmen also met, and adopted a resolution requesting the Common Council Attorney to frame a memorial to the General Government, asking for means to relieve the families of volunteers. A preamble and resolution were adopted referring to the funds placed in the hands of the Union Defense Committee, and the manner in which the same had been expended.

The dissenting opinion of Justice INGRAHAM, in the case of The Mayor, &c., *vs.* The Second-avenue Railroad, is given in the law column. The action, it will be remembered, is brought to recover a fine of $50 from the defendants for not taking out a car license. The opinion of the Court, before published in the TIMES, dismissed the complaint in the case, or, rather, affirmed the judgment below, which dismissed it. In the Oyer and Terminer, before Justice INGRAHAM, the Hackley matter was adjourned until the second Tuesday in August, it appearing that Mr. HACKLEY was seriously ill.

The Stock Market was strong, yesterday, no National and State Securities, on a business of nearly $600,000. On Railway Shares a fair amount was done at a rise of ¼@1 ₱ cent. from the close of last week. The general market left off 74¼ ₱ cent. for New-York Central; 86 ₱ cent. for National 6 ₱ cents of 1881. Exchange, 106¾@107 ₱ cent. The Bank return shows a gain of $3,552,000 on the Specie line, and a decrease of $369,000 on Loans and Discounts.

The transactions in Cotton, yesterday, were moderate; prices favored sellers. The demand for Flour was fair, and superfine brands were somewhat higher. The sales of Wheat were larger, and prime lots of Spring were dearer. Corn was heavy and cheaper. Mess Pork advanced a shade. Prime Pork was depressed. Beef was less active. A good inquiry prevailed for Sugars, prices of which exhibited a further rise. Coffee and Molasses attracted more attention. Metals, Oils, Rice, Naval Stores, Hay, Hides, Leather, Seeds and Spices were quiet. Whisky was lower. The Freight engagements were less extensive.

The War Department.

It would seem as if some potent Spirit of Evil had cast its incurable curse upon the War Department of this country. During a period of eight long years, that office has been administered in the exclusive interests of treason and corruption. In it were contrived the wicked plans for the subjugation of the struggling freemen of a whole persecuted State; in it high officers of the Army have been, one by one, suborned and corrupted, until, for a time at least, the very name of the Army conveyed with it the idea of possible infidelity and dishonor; in it financial frauds, wrongs and robberies, have been concocted on a scale so gigantic that all the frauds and defalcations of the past have been either forgotten or almost forgiven, in comparison with those which, during these eight years, have burst out of that hot-bed of wickedness and corruption. Around this Department have circulated characters whom honest men shun as the timid avoid the leprous; men whom it would be felt to be discreditable to know, and with or near whom no one careful of his reputation would willingly be seen. The names of DAVIS and FLOYD; the wrongs and blood of the persecuted people of Kansas; the robberies perpetrated upon the trust funds of the Indians; millions of dishonored acceptances; the sale of public property for nominal considerations, and its purchase by the corrupt associates of the Secretary; the treachery of officers of the Army as the only passport to official favor; perjury, bribery and desertion—these are the names, the acts and the facts with which the War Department has been closely associated in all this long period of official degradation.

On the advent of a new Administration, for which the patriotism of the country had been impatiently longing, the great duty devolved upon Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, to redeem that iniquitous Department from the taint of infamy which had settled upon its very walls, and so cleanse it that respectable and just men might again enter its polluted chambers without the fear of reproach or a sensation of disgust. The equally important duty—to see that that great trust is, has been, and shall be faithfully administered by him—will now devolve upon the new Congress.

The powers of this Department, for good and for evil, under the administration of Secretary CAMERON, will vastly exceed any that it has ever before possessed. The opportunities for the exercise of a judicious economy, and exacting and enforcing a rigid accountability—or for indulging in favoritism, rewarding partisan or personal friends, and dispensing unmerited fortunes, in the shape of advantageous and lucrative *jobs*—will be increased by the circumstances of the existing war, immeasurably beyond all former precedent. All the vast military outfit of an army, soon to be raised to an aggregate of at least four hundred thousand men—the purchase of all the arms and clothing—horses, harness and wagons—tents and camp equipage—boats for the Western rivers—transportation by land and water—the purchase of rations for the men, and fodder for the horses—damages for property appropriated for the public service—the supplies of ammunition—the appointment and promotion of officers and agents—are all so many objects of public expenditure which pass through the various branches of that office—recently so corrupt, and not yet known to the public to have been wholly purified. The outlays for these countless objects, estimated by the President at the round sum of *four hundred millions of dollars*, will afford countless opportunities for abuses and for frauds, under the most energetic, sagacious and honorable administration of the business of the Department. Under one which, ventures to introduce a system of favoritism—to render the expenditures, justified and authorized by a patriotic impulse of the public heart, a means of rewarding political friends, or of purchasing political promotion—these vast disbursements will open as many paths to public robbers as there are needful objects of public outlay.

We cannot, therefore, too earnestly advise the Secretary to call to his aid the best light he can obtain to guard against the abuses of which his Department is becoming the immediate victim; nor can we impress upon Congress too plainly the correlative duty of affording the Department every lawful aid in its power to assist in checking and arresting these impending dangers. In this connection, the post of *Assistant Secretary of War*—an office about to be created as one of the exigencies of the anomalous occasion—will be a position of immense consequence. The occupant of that position will possess many opportunities to check abuses which might escape the eye of the Secretary himself; and, having his thoughts less distracted by the grave subjects brought to the attention of a Cabinet officer, will be able to detect and evade collusions, whether formed within or outside of the Department, which it might be impossible for the over-burthened Secretary himself to detect or thwart. But it is undoubtedly to Congress we must chiefly look for the protection of the country against such wrongs as now threaten the public service, not merely through the appointment of a somewhat independent collaborator, but by rigid scrutiny into all contracts made or pending, and, as far as possible, into the *personnel* of the contracting parties.

The proper experience of every business man is demonstrative of the fact, that it is easier by timely care to *prevent*, than by ever so-great industry to *repair* the consequences of official corruption.

The Era in our National History.

Up to the great rebellion, the civilization of the United States has been mainly a borrowed one. The early colonists reënacted the laws to which they had been trained, with slight modifications to adapt them to their new surroundings. The war of the Revolution was not to change, but to maintain these laws, sought to be subverted and overthrown by the British Crown. There was nothing new in the formation of the Confederation or of the Federal Government. This was simply the union of the several Colonies for mutual profit and protection. One has only to read the debates in the Convention for the formation of the Constitution, and the arguments to which the proposition gave rise, to see how sedulously every precedent was examined to furnish guides for deliberation and action. Up to the adoption of the Constitution only a slight divergence of sentiment had prevailed between different parts of the country. A common necessity had imposed common occupations and common objects to all—contests with savage tribes, and with a powerful nation which, for a long time, held the larger and fairer portion of our country, and the incessant labor necessary to subdue a continent, and to provide the means for supporting life. The people were too poor to be luxurious, and too much engrossed in their labors to plot mischief either against each other or the Government. The white man worked by the side of the slave. The vicissitudes of frontier life preserved the whole people in energy and vigor. The only discordant element in the horizon was *Slavery*, and it was believed that this blot would soon disappear before the working of those beneficent principles announced in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Constitution.

In a wide portion of the country the results anticipated have been fully achieved. Our domain has been vastly enlarged, but the marvelous progress in the science of locomotion, and in the transmission of intelligence, more than neutralized these tendencies toward those differences which naturally manifest themselves among a widely separated people. Chicago, to-day, is not so far from the City of New-York as was Albany fifty years ago. The mutual dependence of our people was increased rather than weakened, the more widely they spread themselves over the continent. The relations between the people of California and New-York are as intimate and necessary as those between portions of our own State. Everything for a time seemed to indicate that mutual dependence and interests, and the means of social and business intercourse would consolidate our Government upon the strongest possible basis, and that we should in the pursuit of our industries alone, reach a condition of internal peace and quiet which other countries had only gained through a long course of wars and bloodshed, before the incongruous elements in their nationality could be reduced to subjection and order. But all such dreams have been rudely dispelled. An institution, thoroughly hostile to human progress and to free society, which, under the fostering care of Government, had grown into collossal proportion, has sought to overthrow this Government, and establish itself in its place. It is no Whisky Insurrection, or Shay's Rebellion. Six million of people, holding four millions more in bondage, constituting one-third of our whole population, are now seeking to overturn the very institutions which have so long been our boast and pride.

With this conspiracy and war commences the great era in the history of our people. We can no longer flatter ourselves with the axiom which has been pushed to such extreme limits, that our Government rests solely upon the consent of the governed. We are now striving by main force to reduce one-third of the States to submission to a Government which they claim to detest. Respect and affection for this Government is no longer a motive to obedience. This is to be enforced by that burden and curse of the Governments of the old world, and from which we fancied we were exempt—a large standing military force. In what manner, to what extent, and with what cost remains to be seen.

Here, then, is the real commencement of our National career. In the past, everything has had its precedent; but we have none for the emergency now upon us. It contradicts all the past; the future is entirely shrouded from our gaze. We may have to recast our whole system. We may leave Slavery as it is, but we shall never cease to watch it as closely as the autocrat of Russia or the Emperor of France watch the slumbering elements of revolution in their dominions. It will always remain a volcano beneath our feet. An institution so Anti-Republican and unnatural must always be a magazine of danger. Fostered and protected by, and controlling, time out of mind almost, the National Government, it sought its destruction the moment it temporarily lost its accustomed hold upon power.

For the future the Administration of this Government is no longer in its beaten path. Its operations had become so regularly established that its own momentum was sufficient to carry it forward almost without the interposition of either Executive or Legislature. Now difficulties suddenly unfold themselves more appalling than those that confront the Governments of the Old World. We have an equal revenue to raise, with one-third of our people in revolt. We have for the first time in our history immense armies and navies to maintain. We have a great rebellion to subdue, and then to win back to their place rebels inflamed by implacable hatred toward our Government. We have the terrible subject of Slavery staring us in the face, in reference to which, we hardly move in any direction, without dividing the people still loyal. We have yet to prove whether we can establish our nationality on a basis as wide as our vast domain; or whether we must break up into tribes, to waste, savage-like, their resources in efforts at mutual destruction. We are to prove whether we can expend the vast sums required for the war and retain our integrity; whether patriotism is still stronger in our natures than selfishness; whether we can display energy and humanity at the same time; whether we can enforce the laws in a manner, first, to win respect, then obedience—in fact, to prove whether we are what we have fancied we have been, a great, capable and virtuous people; or whether we are what foreigners affect to believe us to be, an infuriated mob, having no true idea of liberty and order, but solely bent on each other's destruction.

With the great rebellion commences our new existence, and new life. No nation ever achieved anything worth possessing that did not wade to it through blood. Such is the method of national development. We must pay for everything we possess. We cannot absolve ourselves from this universal law. We are soon to determine what is to be our destiny by the manner in which we carry ourselves through this great crisis

Increase of the Regular Army.

The expediency of an increase of the regular army of the United States is generally admitted, and the steps taken by President LINCOLN to augment that branch of the service by the addition of 25,000 men will, no doubt, meet the ready approval of Congress. The entire number of the regular army will then be 42,000 men; and so far from attracting attention as a large force, we are sure it will generally be regarded as quite too small; considering the proportions the rebellion has attained, and the probability of extensive and lingering conflicts ahead.

In his suggestions on the subject of the proposed increase of the regular army, Secretary CAMERON rightfully enough remarks that, in accordance with precedent, it may be reduced at the close of the war, if then found too large. And he adds that, in making such reduction, "a just regard to the public interests would imperatively require that a force amply sufficient to protect all the public property, wherever it may be found, should be retained." With only such increase as the Secretary contemplates, it is not at all likely that at the close of the war any reduction of the regular army would be found compatible with the National security. At the beginning of the present rebellion, the regular army bore no proportions to the territory they should have been able to protect, nor to the forces that on a sudden were marshaled against them. In many cases property of the United States Government, costing millions of dollars, had not a dozen bayonets to guard it; and at no time in the incipiency of the rebellion was it possible for the Government to have concentrated, at any point of threatened attack by rebel force, so insignificant a force as 5,000 men, within six weeks from the date when their presence became necessary. If such was the weakness of the Government with an authorized regular army of about 20,000 men, will the mere doubling of that force be adequate to the necessities of the Nation in this time of actual war?

And will it be safe, in the future, to look merely as Mr. CAMERON does, to "the protection of the public property," through the agency of the regular army? Has not experience taught us that certain strategic points of National defence must hereafter be held, and by a force considerably beyond what may be needed merely to protect the real estate, the buildings, the money or war munitions that may be found there? Cairo must continue to be a military post. So must Memphis, when it is reoccupied by the friends of the Union. Knoxville, which commands the Northern gate-way of the Cottonocracy, should be occupied by a military force in behalf of the Union, and never given up. And perhaps the same might be said of Richmond and New-Orleans.

Beside the establishment of permanent and efficient garrisons at these points, it is probable that numerous temporary posts will require to be occupied in the more violent rebel communities of the South for several years after the back of rebellion has been broken by Gen. SCOTT, and the country has been restored to nominal peace. A sullen and resentful spirit is likely to remain in the hearts of many instigators of the present conspiracy long after hope of its success is abandoned. A reptile is slow of death, and often stings in the dying; and treason is a reptile remarkably tenacious of life.

In view of these facts and contingencies, we think the Secretary at War would have been warranted in proposing an increase of the regular Army to the number of 75,000 men, and the country would have sustained it, both as a prudent and economical measure. Every man of that number would be fully, and to the Nation profitably, employed for five or ten years to come.

An adequate army for the regular wants of the Government at the beginning of the present war, would not have been less than 50,000 men. And if the President, on the 4th of March, had possessed an available and well disciplined force of fifty thousand, he could have suppressed the rebellion without ever calling for a volunteer or creating a special war debt. But for the lack of an adequate army at a critical time, the Government is now compelled to call for 400,000 men and to create a debt of $400,000,000,—with no certainty that even this vast number of soldiers and immense sum of money will be sufficient to maintain the integrity of the Union.

But if 50,000 men were needed in the regular service, at the beginning of the present troubles, and would not have been considered too large an army, in view of the immense sea coast and Indian frontier we have to guard, independently of the necessities of inland garrisons, why should 75,000 men at the present time be regarded as too large a force, when we have actual civil war raging, and disquieting utterances reaching us from England and France in regard to the blockade which prohibits the shipment of rebel cotton? It is a homely proverb, and, like all proverbs, a pithy expression of a great truth, that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." If we had had an adequate regular army at the start, we should have had no gigantic war on our hands, and no mammoth debt to incur. But it is not too late to learn.

There has been a deep popular prejudice in this country against so-called "standing armies." This prejudice springs from two causes; first, the expense of maintaining an army; and, secondly, the apprehension of danger to the liberties of the people. With regard to the expense of a regular army, we think it is already clear that it would have been economy of life, treasure and liberty, to have had a regular army of 50,000 men on the 4th of March last; and that it will be true economy and prudence to keep at least 75,000 regulars in service for several years to come. With regard to the danger to the liberties of the people, there is no reason to fear, in a country of such vast extent of territory as this, where the nature of the service would keep the force we have indicated so much dispersed. It is only when large bodies of soldiers are kept together, and allowed to become a distinct and ruling element in a city or State, that their solidarity and selfishness become dangerous elements to a free society. And this danger, supposed to attach exclusively to a "standing army," will be found an inherent evil of any large bodies of soldiers, even of volunteers, if kept for years in the service, as the vicissitudes of the Government may in future require.

One very strong reason in favor of relying, to a much greater extent than we have heretofore done, on the services of an adequate regular army for the public defence, is the extremely demoralizing influence of a camp life upon the volunteers. The citizen soldier who goes to war as an honest man and peaceful farmer or mechanic, is in much danger of leaving camp a much worse man in heart and habits. It is a chance if he returns to his plough or his workshop at all, or if he does, with the same health of body and purity of morals that he carried away with him. Who can estimate the fearful evils of disease and debauch that the present war will inflict on the 400,000 men that, on our side, will take part in it?

Another very strong reason in favor of the employment of a regular force, though minor to the above, is the vast and unequal expense of a volunteer soldiery as compared with regulars. We have not at hand the comparisons made by competent authorities, but we believe the cost is nearly as five to one. In volunteer movements everything is extemporized—everything is got up for the special occasion—and consequently everything is charged for at enormous prices. No just conception can be had of the stupendous frauds, impositions, peculations and villainies attending the raising and bringing of volunteer regiments into the field. If all that has been done in this way during the past sixty days could be exposed to the American people—as we hope it may be—it would blow to atoms one of the popular delusions in which we have long been living.

Finally, the act of certain States in the recent peril of the Republic, in refusing to furnish volunteers to the Government when called for according to the Constitution and laws, shows that the Congress and President, who are the exponents of the nation's war power, should have something more instantaneous and reliable for the public defence. There is nothing adequate to the purposes of Government, as experience shows, but a regular army, fitly proportioned to the population and territory to be defended.

A FORCE BILL.—It is a proof how wholly unprepared was the last Congress for the direction events have taken since the 4th of March, that it failed to pass the bill of Mr. BINGHAM, authorizing the President to collect the revenue at the Southern ports, or to close them. The omission has left foreign Powers at liberty to discuss the blockade in the light of international law, and to decide whether or not they would respect it, as if they were the interpreters of the code; whereas, had the ports been declared closed as a purely domestic measure, connected with the interests of the revenue service, the question would have been decided by ourselves, and so definitively, that for a European ship to enter a Southern port, even in the absence of a blockading fleet, would expose its officers and crew to the penalties of smuggling. To place the question in this position at the earliest possible moment is clearly our duty, and Congress cannot too promptly authorize the President to take the necessary steps.

AN INHOSPITABLE WORLD.—The Government of Spain, following the example of that of England and France, has cut off its citizens from the privilege of privateering under the authority of JEFF. DAVIS' Confederacy, and has also forbidden the privateers who may take the risks of that calling, from remaining in Spanish ports or selling any stolen property there. This decree shuts up Cuba, Porto Rico and San Domingo, which were the most desirable markets for Southern buccaneers, and leaves the rebels with exceedingly small margin for piratical operations. If Mexico should now give them the cold shoulder, and the Barbary States join the crusade of civilization against them, the chivalric sons—all gentlemen—of the South, will conclude that this is indeed an uncharitable and inhospitable world.

Proprieties of Discussion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is most unpleasant to hear the names of our *rulers* bandied about like those of jockies; for instance, "A member of the Cabinet owns stock in the New-Jersey *Railroad*, and so, forsooth, the New England troops are sent over it to Washington. Men's names should be respected for their office sake. Men holding high offices in this hour of our national peril, have difficulties to encounter that none of their predecessors hardly dreamed of. Your responsibility as conductor of a paper that has wide-world circulation, is fearful, while you should publish nothing but *truth*. Are there not some truths that you should withhold; are there not *facts* at this critical period that should not be made public? Does not their publicity tend to shake the confidence of the *ruled* in the ability of rulers to govern? You may say you are watchmen, and should give the alarm when danger threatens the public safety; true, but would it not be better to remonstrate personally, or by private letter. Try a little commendation and encouraging, that might prove more remedial than criticism. I cannot exactly get at your object in the tone of your articles. If we were on the eve of a Presidential election, I should then think you wished to bring about a change in the Administration. Perhaps you want all hands aboard *impeached* and begin anew. Crazy Jake used to, on certain occasions, steal stealthily into people's houses and put out all the fire, and when asked why he did so, he replied very coolly that "he wanted some new fire."

A COUNTRYWOMAN.

Our fair correspondent in thus putting her case, opens a broad field for polemics, but one which in the present atmospheric temperature and condition of public affairs, we shall decline to cultivate. It is sufficient to say in general terms, that our faith in individual rulers at a crisis such as the present, is measured by the fidelity with which they represent the people, its purposes, opinions, and collective wisdom. Their position entitles them at no time to immunity from discussion. Raised to office by the voice of the people, uttered through the Press and the ballot, the office gives them no dignity or honor that is not derived from the people, or secured by a faithful execution of its will. It is the peculiar merit of our institutions that in choosing every four years a new head to the Government, we choose not a master but a minister; a servant rather a dictator. He assumes his place conscious that he is merely to obey the national bidding. To place his acts beyond discussion, so long as that discussion is restrained within the limits of candor and propriety, is to claim for him the attributes of despotism; and to assert, what is merely reducing the thing to absurdity, that the creature is greater than its creator. These, of course, are the baldest platitudes. They were truisms so long ago as the age of JOHN WILKES; and what hold they have since taken upon the convictions of mankind, rising almost to the dignity of axioms, may be seen in the advance of free speech as measured in the difference between the pages of the *North Briton* and the London *Punch*.

So far as the special case is concerned, the solicitude of our correspondent is misplaced. When Mr. LINCOLN was chosen President, he came from the people necessarily without instructions as to the policy to be pursued in present events, for the simple reason that by the great body of the nation they were wholly unforeseen. His knowledge of the popular will, to which he looks for guidance, must be procured as events develop themselves; and in this country the Press is accepted by common consent as the most authentic expression of public opinion. It is, therefore, the duty of those who control great public journals to conduct their discussion of public affairs with fairness, freedom and independence, realizing fully that individuals who happen to be in public place are wholly unimportant and transitory, while upon the nation and its wise Government the future of mankind is very certainly dependent. This duty it is the intention of the NEW-YORK TIMES to fulfill. It may now and again trench upon the sensitiveness of those who are fairly exposed to severe criticism, and excite the resentment of partial friends; but such incidents of editorial experience are not to be weighed with its higher aims and obligations. Happily, so far as President LINCOLN is concerned, there is no occasion for fear that he will ever receive anything less than cordial and effective support from the TIMES, so long as he pursues the general line of policy prescribed in his addresses and messages, and thus far fairly carried out. And that our support may be effective, we do not propose to indulge in that indiscriminate and uniform applause and adulation which seems to govern the larger number of our cotemporaries; but when we discover evidences of unsoundness, or error in judgment, or mistake in action,—lapses to which all men are liable,—we shall demonstrate the sincerity of our friendship by freely indicating and censuring them. And the fact that cabinet officers are not chosen by, or directly responsible to, the people, will always expose them to even greater vigilance and more emphatic censure, when they forget their duty.

FRIGHT IN THE SOUTH.—The Gulf States flattered themselves that when they had involved the Border States in their secession schemes, they would have removed all dangers and alarms from their own homes, and would be able to go on with their domestic employments quietly and profitably as of old—planting in peace and reaping in plenty. When Virginia fell into the snare, a salvo of jubilation shook the South.

But now on a sudden all mirth is gone, and a pallor overspreads the land of Cotton. At the latest dates, New-Orleans was quaking with fear of invasion from the Gulf Squadron. Gov. PETTUS, of Mississippi, has just issued a proclamation calculated to throw his subjects into intense excitement, for it clearly contemplates the presence of terrible war upon their own soil. Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, follows with a proclamation but little less alarming. And while these unmistakable evidences of fright are given in these high quarters, we hear from every source that a general uneasiness pervades every extreme Southern community. They feel that they stand on a heaving volcano; and not only have they no more men to send to the North, but are deeply anxious to have at home again those who have previously gone. This is the beginning of the end.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

The Debate in the British House of Commons on the Canada Reinforcements.

Further Particulars of the Great Fire in London.

THE FRENCH RECOGNITION OF ITALY.

The steamship *Arago*, from Southampton on the 26th June, arrived here last night. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Great Eastern*, which left on the 27th, but we give such extracts from our London files as we deem of interest.

The *Arago* brought $71,104 in specie, consigned as follows:

Wm. Bramhall	$21,400
Walsh, Carver & Chase	4,022
Willets & Co	15,282
Ralli & Co	5,000
Tappan & Warbuck	4,000
Valabie & S. R. Raynal	2,400
Hemings & Gosling	20,000

In the House of Commons, on the 24th, Mr. SCULLY moved an addressed to Her Majesty, representing that Mr. ADAIR, one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Donegal, has recently ejected all the inhabitants from a tract of land in that county, under circumstances which appear to affect seriously the general peace and well being of the district, and praying that she may be pleased to direct an inquiry, with a view to consider whether it is fitting that Mr. ADAIR shall continue to hold Her Majesty's commission.

The motion was seconded by Mr. HENNESSY.

Mr. BERTT suggested that the inquiry into these evictions should be conducted by a Select Committee.

After some remarks by Lord HAMILTON, the amendment was negatived.

The London *Era* states that HURST was going on favorably, and that there was not the slightest uneasiness respecting him.

With respect to the great fire in London, the *Times* says:

"The metropolis on Saturday evening was visited by one of the most terrific conflagrations that has probably occurred since the great fire of London. Certainly, for the amount of property destroyed, nothing like it has been experienced during the last half century. The loss being moderately estimated at more than half a million. The outbreak took place in the extensive range of premises known as Cotton's wharf, in Tooley-street, near London Bridge, at 1 o'clock on Monday morning; continuous "blows" of saltpetre kept going off, and there being no less than fifteen thousand casks of tallow, it was impossible to conjecture how far the fire might extend, especially as the vaults, running under the street as far as the London Bridge Railroad, were filled with those combustibles.

Not the least trace of the body of Mr. BRAIDWOOD, the Superintendent of the London Fire Brigade, or of other persons supposed to have perished, have been found.

On Monday the body of Mr. BRAIDWOOD was found fearfully crushed.

Enormous quantities of oil and tallow have been destroyed. The loss and destruction of property will amount to at least £2,000,000."

The *Times* further says:

"Three acres of ground were covered with a mass of fire, glowing and cracking at a white heat like a lake of molten iron. The saltpetre, the tallow, the tar, and the other combustibles ran blazing into the river until the very stream appeared to be covered with flames. Ships were burnt as well as houses, and the danger to life was almost as great on the Thames as in the street. The glare of the conflagration was not only visible, but strikingly conspicuous, 30 miles off.

It appears impossible at present to ascertain the proportion in which each of the principal fire insurance offices will suffer from the fire. The stock of tallow destroyed at CORTON'S wharf is 8,800 casks, worth about £200,000, all of which is insured."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:

"The general state of trade in France has not improved during the last week, nor does it appear to be in a more unfavorable condition, beyond what must inevitably result from continued stagnation. The fine weather contributes to maintain prices, and the crops are unusually fine."

For the last ten years the vineyards have not looked finer.

The appearance of the crops in Belgium are very satisfactory.

The harvest will probably begin in France some weeks earlier than usual. In the South they have already commenced cutting wheat.

Baron SLOET VAN DE BEELE has been appointed Governor of the Dutch Possessions in the East Indies.

The Schlesische *Zeitung* publishes news from Warsaw, stating that the laws in connection with the reforms recently published, had in no way given satisfaction.

The privilege granted to the Council of State and the Municipal Councils, were found to be so insignificant that their proceedings promised no results.

The dissatisfaction of the people was increasing, and the aspect of affairs in general was most gloomy.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE CANADA REINFORCEMENTS.

Following is the full report of the debate on the question of sending reinforcements to Canada, which took place in the House of Commons on the 24th ult., as mentioned briefly in our telegraphic dispatch from Father Point:

Sir J. FERGUSON, who had given notice of a question on this subject, said the occasion was a somewhat pressing one, because he had learnt, since coming down to the House, that the troops were ordered to sail to-morrow. The simple fact that so large a force as three thousand men was about to be sent to Canada was itself rather unusual, but there was something in the manner in which the reinforcement was to be dispatched which rendered it still more remarkable. He might state at the outset that, in his opinion, the merits of the dispute which unhappily existed in the United States of America had nothing to do with the question to which he wished to call the attention of the House. The House had already expressed its opinion that abstinence from all discussion upon the state of affairs in America would be the most becoming and prudent course to pursue, and he was happy to say that such discussions were entirely foreign to the subject upon which he desired to make a few remarks. At the same time he thought that the step which the Government had taken was very likely to interfere with that resolution to abstain from all share in the unfortunate contentions in America, because it would be regarded as taken from a feeling of uneasiness springing to some extent from the state of things in the United States, and, at all events, occurring at such a moment, it was a matter on which the House had a right to ask and the Government ought to give an explanation. But that is which he wished particularly to call attention was the manner in which the expedition was about to be dispatched. It was to be dispatched in hot haste in a very ostentatious manner, in the largest and fastest vessel which this country had ever possessed. It was not to be sent out in the ordinary way in the transports belonging to the public service, or in the numerous steam frigates which crowded our ports, but the Government had considered it necessary to engage the *Great Eastern* for the purpose. When a force which partook much more of the character of an expedition than of that of an ordinary relief, was sent to a distant part of the world, the House might fairly ask upon what grounds such a step was taken. So decided and conspicuous a measure should not be adopted unless there was either a great object to be attained or a great danger to be averted, and therefore he had no hesitation in asking the Government why so large an expedition was being so hastily dispatched to Canada. In former times, even larger expeditions had been sent to British Provinces, but they had always been intended either to guard against foreign aggression or to repel internal disturbance. During the rebellion in Canada, a large force was sent out to that country, and it was happily instrumental, to some extent, in restoring peace; but he believed there was nothing in the present state of affairs, on either side of the frontier, that would justify so remarkable a step as the Government had taken. The position of Canada was certainly a difficult and even dangerous one. Canada had a long and vulnerable frontier, and on the other side of the frontier there was a great and high-spirited people in the most excited state; and, as he yet hoped, only in imminent peril of being plunged into civil war. At such a time, and in a country where, as in the United States, there was the utmost freedom of expression of public opinion, and where there was an exaggerated and even intemperate tone adopted by both writers and speakers, there must naturally be a disposition to look with jealousy upon the conduct of foreign Powers. Abstinence from partisanship might be interpreted into aversion or concealed hostility, and we could not wonder that expressions were used by writers and repeated in the United States which certainly would be alarming if used in any other country, or at any other time. He would not think, however, that at such a moment, and in consequence of any such expressions written or spoken, a step so momentous as that which the Government had taken be filled so great a Power as England. In the presence of such manifestations, the attitude of a great Power should be one of conciliation and of confidence. If we were to gain any advantage from the increase of our naval and military establishments, it ought to be at a time like this, being too strong to think it worth while to notice such intemperate language as had appeared in certain public documents, so that we should remain calmly in the power of honest and absolute neutrality, instead of doing that which would bespeak alarm in placing a corps of observation and even of defiance on the frontier of a neighboring State. Such a course was calculated to excite most serious apprehensions, because it must be considered as partaking more of the nature of a challenge than of caution. The question might be asked when a force of 3,000 men, complete in its various arms, was dispatched to Canada, whether there was any actual fear of invasion from the United States? If so, surely to guard a frontier of such extent as that separating Canada from the United States, a force of 3,000 men would be absolutely misapplied. Those who were well acquainted with that frontier entertained the opinion that its proper protection would be gunboats on the lakes, not men scattered in small numbers and at distant points on the land. But, although it might be some time before the Committee to whom the question had been remitted would report, there was a feeling in the House with respect to colonial military establishments that, beyond garrisoning the great fortress of Canada, this country ought not to be called on to contribute to the military expenses of the colonies. If it were said that this force was intended to complete the garrisons of Canada, perhaps only the large fortified town of Quebec, he thought they might fairly ask why the military force to which had been intrusted the guardianship of that fortress had been allowed to fall so low that it was necessary to send out reinforcements in such hot haste and to such an extent as already to double the force in that colony. There was a second class of causes that might render such a force necessary—if there was any likelihood of internal disturbances in Canada. There were undoubtedly distinct and separate races in Canada, and in former times there were discords between parties and races, but he certainly did not expect that at the present moment those discords were likely to break out, or that there was a probability of any such exhibition of feeling not most loyal towards this country, which should induce the Government to send out so considerable a force. On the other hand, he thought the conspicuous loyalty expressed by the whole Canadian population towards the Sovereign of this country, and the country generally, on the recent happy occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales, ought to show that if there was a dependency of Great Britain on which we might most confidently rely as not likely to endanger the position of this country by any expression of bad feeling towards their neighbors, or by sympathising with either party in the civil war in the United States, it was the province of Canada. If such a feeling did exist it would be a great mistake to think that it was by force of arms, far less by so small a force, that we could hope to retain that colony. He believed the improved feeling which subsisted between Canada and this country was the result not of the strength of the Imperial Government, but of those ties of kindred which had been strengthened by the gift of institutions similar to our own, the consciousness of self-government, the absence of any undue control over colonial affairs, the healthy growth of the free institutions of this country transplanted to a kindly soil. He believed that it was an error to suppose that Canada was likely to be disloyal, and it would be an error still more grave to think that the United States would take any step insulting to the Canadas or hostile to our interests, which would render it necessary for us to increase so strongly our garrisons in that province. It might be that rash partisans or mobs might make an incursion over the frontier, but they would be discouraged alike by the Americans and Canadians; and surely we had militia and volunteers perfectly able to keep off such intruders till the regular troops could assist them. He believed it would not be prudent to leave the garrisons in Canada not reinforced during Winter, but in Summer, while Quebec was so easy of access, he could not see why they should send out in so ostentatious a manner so large a force as 3,000 men. There was another matter on which he would only speak with the greatest delicacy and reserve. Every one acquainted with Canada, or who had spoken to officers quartered there, knew how great were the temptations to which British soldiers were exposed in that colony. The Government, he hoped, had sufficiently weighed this very serious consideration when they contemplated dispatching this force. If temptation at any time was held out to British soldiers to be unfaithful to their colors, how much more danger was there when every trained soldier was worth his weight almost in gold in the United States, looking more especially to the mere pittance left him after paying the rations? He hoped, under these circumstances, the Government would do something to make the British soldier feel that he had what would make him remain faithful to his regiment. This would not take much, for the British soldier was most sensible of kindness. What he suggested was, that while in Canada, regiments might have free rations, and that the men when off duty might be allowed to work at their trades and assist at the harvest. He was quite aware that it was a matter of great delicacy to interfere with the disposition of Her Majesty's troops, but he thought the House had a right to demand explanations with reference to the dispatch of these 3,000 men to Canada, because it might, though he trusted it would not, lead to suspicion and difficulty with a country with which it was beyond all-important that we should remain at peace; it might have an effect damaging to the army, and produce a feeling of apprehension and dissatisfaction among the loyal inhabitants of Canada. [Hear, hear.]

Viscount PALMERSTON—Sir, I can have no difficulty in answering the question of the honorable and gallant officer, though I must say that I was surprised at some of the arguments which he adduced, [hear, hear,] especially considering the profession to which he belongs. [Hear, hear.] I should not have expected those insinuations against the army to have come from the mouth of a gentleman belonging to that service. [Hear, hear.] I entertain no such apprehensions as he has expressed. I am persuaded that the imputations which have been cast on the British soldier are entirely unfounded. [Hear, hear.] The honorable and gallant gentleman has asked several questions which he himself answered in subsequent parts of his speech. He talked at one moment of this large expedition, this momentous measure, and at another moment he treated the force sent out of 3,000 men as insignificant and utterly insufficient for any purpose. Now, I really should wish him to tell us which of these two statements he intends to abide by; whether he actually regards it as a momentous and large force, or as a very small and insignificant one. He also said there can be but two motives for which the force is dispatched—viz., either to guard against an attack from the Americans or to interfere in the war now going on, or else for the purpose of suppressing disturbances in Canada. The honorable and gallant gentleman has given a reply to all these suppositions. He has told us that there is no apprehension whatever of an attack from the Americans. He has told us that the Government have pledged themselves and the country to maintain a neutrality, and he entered into a very eloquent and well-deserved panegyric of the loyalty which prevails in every part of our North American provinces. Well, I concur in all those assertions. Undoubtedly, we have no reason to suppose that the Northern States of America would commit such an act of folly as to add a contest with us to the internal contest in which they are at present engaged. Her Majesty's Government have professed in the most solemn and public manner their intention to abstain from taking any part in the dispute now unfortunately subsisting between the Northern and Southern States. We rely implicitly on the loyalty of the people of Canada of all races—a loyalty that was manifested in the most unequivocal manner during the visit of the Prince of Wales to those provinces. Therefore, none of those reasons could be the occasion for sending a large force, the dispatch of which would be a momentous measure. But it is the ordinary practice of all Governments in all parts of the world, when war breaks out and great military operations are commenced in neighboring States, to take the small and usual precaution of strengthening in some degree their military force in that portion of their territory which is in closest proximity to the scene of hostilities. That is an ordinary precaution, the neglect of which would be blameable in those who are answerable for the interests of the country—[hear, hear]—and that we have not gone beyond that reasonable limit is proved by the honorable and gallant member's own description of this force in the latter part of his speech as a very small one. It is a very small force; and to talk of 3,000 men being a large and momentous expedition is, I must say, an amount of exaggeration hardly to have been expected from a military officer of so much knowledge and experience as the honorable and gallant gentleman. [Hear, hear.] Well, if we have sent out only that small reinforcement, which, according to his own statement, was necessary in common prudence, because he himself complained that the garrisons of Quebec and Montreal had been brought down too low by former operations, then the question arises whether they have been sent out at the proper time and in the proper manner. The honorable and gallant member admitted that reinforcements ought to be dispatched. He said it was impossible to leave those garrisons the Winter through as they have lately been, and he added that reinforcements could not be sent out in Winter, but must go in Summer. Well, we are sending them out in Summer, and why does the honorable and gallant gentleman complain? [Hear.] One thing that he said certainly a little surprised me. On former occasions we have heard complaints made that troops have been provided with insufficient means of transport, and have consequently suffered hardships and been detained too long on the passage, and the Government has been blamed for such bad arrangements. But the complaint of the honorable and gallant gentleman is that we send out these troops in one of the fastest vessels that can be found; that we send them out in ships large enough to insure their perfect comfort, and to obviate those evils which too often result from the employment of numerous small vessels for such a purpose; that, in point of fact, we have abridged the length of the voyage as much as we could, and that we have dispatched them in such a manner that they will reach their destination with the least possible inconvenience and suffering. Well, I should really have thought that a military officer would have given us credit for that, instead of making it a topic of censure. [Hear, hear.] I have only now to say that the measure we have adopted *indicates no intention whatever to take any part in the unfortunate differences now prevailing among our relatives—for I may so call them in the United States*, [hear, hear,]—that it indicates no suspicion whatever, of the true and undoubted loyalty of Her Majesty's subjects in our North American dominions—that it is designed solely for the purpose of making those precautionary movements which are essential in a country that is contiguous to another country in which disturbances exist—that we have carried it out in the manner best calculated to spare the troops any inconvenience which a sea passage too often produces; and that we trust when they arrive in Canada they will behave with that loyalty for which the honorable and gallant member does not seem to give them credit, but which I am persuaded the British soldier will on all occasions exhibit. (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. FERGUSSON wished to explain. The noble lord had asked him whether he meant that the force was too large or too small, as he had stated that it was both. What he had said was that the force was too small for any serious guarding of the frontier, but very large compared with the ordinary establishment there.

Mr. DISRAELI—I am not at all surprised that my honorable and gallant friend should call the attention of the House to the departure of certainly a considerable body of troops from this country. I should not, however, have risen but for the remarks of the noble lord, which were ingenious enough as matters of parliamentary reply, but which, nevertheless, do not appear to be of so satisfactory a nature as could be wished. Because, after all, what is the character of this operation? The noble lord has made a number of observations in answer to those of my honorable and a gallant friend, but he has not once touched the real point—viz., the policy of that operation which is really what, at the present moment, engages the attention of the country. If those disturbances had not taken place in the United States, would these 3,000 men have been sent to Canada? That is the question we are to consider, [hear,] and we cannot be diverted from the real point by observations on the season of the year and all the other superficialities with which the noble lord has treated us. If the disturbances had not taken place in the United States, I repeat, would these troops have been sent from this country? If they are sent in consequence of the disturbances in the United States, what are they sent for? Is it to guard the frontier or to guard the garrisons? If to guard the frontier, are they sufficient for that object? If to increase the garrisons, are they necessary? These are very plain questions, and I did not discover any satisfactory reply to them in the speech of the noble lord. I am bound to say that the step taken by the Government with great anxiety, and that I cannot view it with approbation. It is a step of very great importance. The noble lord says you cannot call this an expedition. Well, there have been expeditions not much more considerable in number sent from this country for very great objects,—for example, the expedition to Portugal, which did not consist of more than 5,000 troops,—and which are often referred to in this House as important historical events. [Hear, hear.] So the departure of 3,000 men for Canada, may hereafter occupy a much more important place in history than the noble lord, or perhaps, any of his colleagues at the present moment contemplate. I must say that I think it a very serious measure, and that the Government have incurred a very grave responsibility indeed. I do not, at this moment, clearly see what is the object of the dispatch of these troops. Dismissing from our minds the disturbances in the United States, I do not see the necessity of that operation; and if those disturbances are its cause, then we have to consider an act of very grave policy on the part of the Government. The noble lord will not regard it in that light, but I am bound to say, that it brought before this House, it is our duty to regard it in that light. It is possible, if these disturbances spread and greatly prevail in the United States, that there may be outrages on our Canadian frontier. I can conceive that there may be violations of our frontier, and acts of outrage committed by subjects of the American Government. But are there no inhabitants in Canada—are there not a numerous and gallant people there, accustomed to military discipline? And in a moment of excitement, with that sense of responsibility which all free men have, the inhabitants of Canada would be adequate to the occasion, would be able to depend on their own energies, and would not require the dispatch of these 3,000 troops to set them an example. [Hear, hear.] On the other hand, I should say that, taking this early opportunity of letting the people of Canada know that we are prepared to assume the monopoly of defending them, is rather calculated to dampen their energy and make them feel that it is not their business to protect their hearths and homes and national honor, and that they may pursue their profitable callings without coming forward in an exigency of this character. In that way I think this proceeding very unwise. But supposing these disturbances in the United States are not the cause of the dispatch of these troops, the step clearly was not necessary to strengthen the garrisons. The garrisons were at the pitch of strength at which, upon the whole, and after due experience, it was the opinion of Parliament and of this country that they should be maintained. The whole tone and tendency of our policy of late years, and certainly in the present year, as shown by a vote when Parliament first met, was that no increase of military expenditure, especially in respect to our colonies, should take place. [Hear, hear.] Put it as you may, it comes to this,—that this is an act of policy on the part of Her Majesty's Government. It can be viewed in no other light than an act of policy adopted in consequence of the disturbances in the United States. But is that an act of sound and wise policy? I have very great doubts as to its wisdom or its soundness; and we must come to an opinion upon the point in this manner. Every one will dismiss immediately the idea that the transmission of 3,000 of Her Majesty's troops is an adequate means for preventing or baffling an invasion of Canada by the United States. That is out of the question. Gallant as our troops are, and little inclined as I am to believe that we may lose their services by other causes than the chances of war—although I think my gallant friend was justified in alluding with delicacy and reserve to what we know from experience of the last disturbances in Canada was the unfortunate result of the position of our army, still, gallant as our troops are, no one can pretend that such a force as this could be sufficient to prevent or to defeat an invasion of Canada by the United States. What is the fact? It is an act of policy. It has the appearance of an hostile act? What will be its effect upon the temper of the Government and people of the United States? I do not say that we should do anything unbecoming our position or the doctrines which I think have been wisely and soundly laid down of neutrality in our relations with the Government of the United States during these disturbances. But we should do nothing wantonly to infuse into their minds the idea that there is any suspicion on the part of our Government as to their conduct, and that therefore the Government of this country is looking to ulterior consequences and making preparations for future misunderstandings and perhaps war. The only inference they will draw from our sending a body of troops—an expedition which is not powerful enough to defend the frontier nor necessary to increase the garrisons of the towns—the only inference will be that there is on the part of the English Cabinet suspicion and fear, and a preparation for hostilities which may be contingent with the United States. I say that is unwise, and I hope such is not the opinion of the British Government, and I will cheerfully believe that it is not their opinion that such a contingency is probable; but if their opinion should be otherwise, then I say it would not be wise nor politic to intimate that opinion in this manner, but rather they should prepare for such a contingency at a proper time, and take proper means by which the honor and interests of this country should be vindicated. When the noble lord boasts of the promptitude with which the Government have availed themselves of the new means which science and skill have placed at their disposal, which enables the British Government to transmit in a short time a numerous force to the other side of the Atlantic, he must remember that the same means will permit the British Ministry to repose in confidence without exhibiting any unnecessary apprehension which circumstances may eventually not justify, knowing that with these new means which science has placed at their disposal they can throw upon any given point an amount of force with a degree of promptitude which former Governments had not the power to do. At present I confess it seems to me that this movement has a fretful and a feverish character, and, whatever may be the opinion of the Government as to any ulterior consequences which may accrue to Canada from these unhappy disturbances in the United States, I think it would have been better if we acted with more forbearance, and until necessity forced us to do otherwise, if we continued in that tone and spirit of colonial policy adopted by Parliament, and, as I believe, approved by the country. [Hear, hear.]

SUSCEPTIBILITY OF THE AMERICANS.

From the London Times.

The natural susceptibilities of a foreign nation are at all times worthy of respect. Where any of our neighbors have reason to suppose that we have acted in an unfriendly or ungenerous manner towards them, or that their interests are likely to be affected disadvantageously by our acts, the opinion, though erroneous, deserves to be removed by explanations on our part. It must be expected that nations will sometimes give way to groundless jealousy, and misinterpret the policy of others by viewing it as distorted by their own fears. In all such cases a frank and ready assurance of good intentions will never be withheld by the suspected State. But in the present case the people of the Northern States have, without the shadow of reason, and in spite of manifold instances of courtesy and good-will on our part, chosen to lash themselves into a fury, because we have taken the only course which was open to us, and declared our neutrality in a war between two powerful, energetic, and obstinate communities. It cannot be supposed that they are ignorant of the reasons which compelled us to this course, for these are obvious to every one who has any knowledge of international law and the laws of war; they have been plainly stated by Lord JOHN RUSSELL in Parliament, and they have been laid down by American jurists in cases almost identical with the present. Nor is there the least pretence for saying that apprehension has anything to do with the noisy attacks which are made upon us. No American in his senses believes that we are about to give any help to the Confederate States, or that we hastened to recognize them as a belligerent Power in order that we might supply them with arms, or share with them the profit of captured merchantmen. The reasons advanced by the Northerners to justify their indignation are only pretexts, used to cover the real cause of it—namely, the wound which their vanity has suffered by our not having shown sufficient admiration of the levy made in obedience to President LINCOLN'S Proclamation. This is the head and front of our offending. All the talk about aiding the Secessionists and raising rebels to the dignity of patriots is merely an affectation to conceal the real grievance. This being plainly the state of things, we shall not attempt to coax the Northerners into good humor by assurances of any kind. Our conduct in the American civil war is before the world, and it is so completely approved that it has been followed in every step by the French Government, and will, no doubt, be also followed by the other maritime States of Europe. The coarse invectives which fill the Northern papers may therefore continue; they will not be deprecated by us. The politicians and the journalists, who, a few weeks ago, were advocating the seizure of Canada, must continue to lament that the North has not met with due sympathy from England in its crusade against the Confederate States. The Northerners have thrown themselves into a passion, and we must leave them to recover their temper.

With respect to the progress of the war, there is not much to be told, though it is clear that serious work is at hand. The events of the first days of June were not unexpected. The most important of these is the retreat of the Southern troops from Harper's Ferry to Manassas Gap, a place some forty miles lower down the Blue Ridge, and said to be chosen by the President of the Confederate States as the position at which he will first try the chances of war. The skirmishes which have taken place, and the unsuccessful attack made on the Secessionists by a part of the garrison of Fort Monroe, may have the effect of inflaming the two armies against each other, but are otherwise insignificant. Yet the considerable forces which, if the newspapers speak truly, are being brought up from the South, render it likely that some more important battle will follow. The falling back of the Southerners from Harper's Ferry, and the concentration of Northern forces at Cairo are the chief pieces of military news brought by the last steamer. It is plain that the war will be a much longer affair than the sanguine patriots in either side have expected. President DAVIS will not plant his flag on Faneuil Hall, or even on the White House; and, on the other hand, if even Virginia is to be conquered and the debatable land of Kentucky secured, something more than a brilliant march will be required. Not that we doubt for a moment the great energy and the high military qualities of the Northern Volunteers. From their habits of life and the general wellbeing in which they have been brought up, the American youth are fine materials for soldiers, and will be made into excellent troops in a very short time. But all of us know from experience—some of it bitter, some of it amusing—that armies and their apparatus are not to be extemporized. The horrors of the Crimea and the little adventures of our new Volunteer Corps are sufficient to make us understand that fifty or sixty thousand young lawyers, doctors, clerks, farmers, fishermen, fashionables, rowdies, and so forth, commanded by officers who have attained to distinction by their political eminence in the Legislature, or their conversational powers in the bar-room, do not easily advance hundreds of miles through an enemy's country, and effect the conquest of a territory like Virginia, larger than England and Wales. It is said, indeed, that there is already a diminution of zeal among the more wealthy of the Volunteers, who, though burning to fight the Secessionists, are rather disappointed at not meeting any within a convenient distance from home. This, we fear, is a common fault with fashionable warriors on both sides of the Atlantic. They like a campaign where enemies are well "preserved." To fight in a country well stocked with hostile game is very well, but to follow it over vast tracts, and to find themselves brought to a stand-still for want of food, or conveyance, or arms, or ammunition, is a trial through which few can pass without some abatement of ardor. We cannot but think that when Congress meets in July, it will be necessary to provide for a stricter and more lasting organization, to be constituted of harder materials. What the Southerners may be doing we know not; but from the hints of our Special Correspondent we should conclude that their military authorities will have the same difficulty. War can never be waged on so large a scale without regular armies, and to regular armies it must come at last on the American Continent. In the meantime the fate of the border States hangs in the balance; Kentucky, Missouri, and even Tennessee are threatened with disruption as well as Virginia. The first victories will no doubt decide to which Confederation these shall attach themselves, or whether they shall be broken asunder. A mighty contest looms in the distance, and all that we can clearly see is that our own policy of neutrality is both wise and just.

FRENCH RECOGNITION OF ITALY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF BARON RISCASOLI.

TURIN, June 25.

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Baron RISCASOLI, President of the Council of Ministers, made the following statement:

"The Government is happy to announce to the Chamber an event which will be received with great satisfaction by the Italian people. The Emperor of the French has recognized VICTOR EMANUEL as King of Italy. The right of our nationality, which until now has only been graven in the conscience of the people of Italy, will soon become a right recognized by all Europe. The recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by France and England definitely determines our position in Europe. Italy is now placed among the other sisterly nations, and occupies the place which has long been denied her. The recognition of the Italian Kingdom is the fulfillment and the the seal of the memorable words pronounced by the Emperor of the French in July, 1859, in replying to the congratulations of the constitutional bodies of state of France shortly after his return from the glorious campaign in Italy. He said, "The future will show the results of this peace for the happiness of France and the peace of Europe." The Chamber will certainly acknowledge as a fresh proof of the Emperor's good will the moment itself which he has chosen for making this solemn manifestation. It is certainly his intention to render less painful to Italy the great misfortune by which she has been overtaken. Italy will see in this fresh cause for being grateful to the generous nation whose genius and noble instincts the Imperial Government so worthily represents. I do not consider that I am lowering the dignity of Italy in declaring that she ought to be thankful to France. [Cheers.] Do not fear that our gratitude towards France can demand of us the least sacrifice of our rights or of our interests. [Cheers.] Between France and Italy there cannot be any conflict of interests. Liberty, progress and humanity will henceforth be the sole common aims of civilized people. Italy and France will go hand in hand to this noble result. Such is the new basis of the policy of the Emperor of the French, inaugurated yb the war in Italy, a policy which will form the best title of his glory, and which will give to the world that which it is most in need of, namely, peace founded on justice. [Cheers.] Let us rejoice at this new success; but do not let us forget that our work is not yet completed. We owe this success principally to wisdom, constancy, concord, magnanimous emulation, efforts and sacrifices. We still require these virtues, the effects of which cannot be compensated by any friendship or foreign support. These virtues are the true motives of the past, and most sure token of the future." [Prolonged cheering.]

Signor MURONNIO, member of the left, said: "I find a deficiency in the communication of Baron RICASOLI, in his silence with regard to Rome, our capital by right." He asked for explanations.

Baron RICASOLI replied—"There is at present no Ambassador of Italy at Paris, nor any French Ambassador at Turin. This part of our relations has not been settled, but will be so very shortly. As regards Rome, I can assure you that the Government has no intention of allowing the question to rest. It is too important for the Government not to incessantly occupy themselves with it. The Chamber will, however, understand the gravity of the question, the difficulties of which must be overcome solely by way of negotiations with NAPOLEON, which are continually going on. I flatter myself that in time, the period of which I certainly cannot fix, we shall arrive at such a result as will meet the best wishes of the nation. In the meantime I can assure that the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy does not involve any condition, nor any insult to our national rights."

PARIS, Tuesday, June 25.

The *Moniteur*, of to-day, says:

"The Emperor has recognized VICTOR EMANUEL as King of Italy. In notifying this determination to the Cabinet of Turin, the Government of the Emperor declared that they would decline any solidarity in enterprises of a nature to disturb the peace of Europe; and that the French troops will continue to occupy Rome so long as the interests which caused their presence there shall not be protected by sufficient guarantees."

American Government Securities and Railways.

Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.		Business.
United States 5 ₰ cent., red. 1874	70	@ 72x. c.	
Virginia State 6 ₰ cent.	41	@ 43	
Illinois Cen. 5 ₰ cent., red. 1875.	80	@ 82	
Do. 7 ₰ cent., red. 1875	92	@ 94	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	40	@ 39 dis.	
Do. do. all paid	59	@ 60x.in	
Mich. Cen. Con., 1869, 8 ₰ dent.	80	@ 82	
Do. S. F'd. 8 ₰ ct. 1st M., 1882	84	@ 86	
Mich. S. & North. Indiana 7 ₰ cent. (Sinking Fund,) 1885	63	@ 65	
New-York Central 8 ₰ cent. (Sinking Fund,) 1883	83	@ 85	
Do. 7 ₰ cent., 1864	87	@ 90	
Do. 7 ₰ cent. (S. F'd.,) 1876	91	@ 93	
Do. 7 ₰ cent. Con. Bds., 1876	93	@ 92	
Do. $100 shares	92	@ 70	69
New-York & Erie 1st ₰ ct., 1867	92	@ 94	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₰ cent., 1859	90	@ 92	
Do. 3d M. 7 ₰ cent. 1853, assented	75	@ 78	
Do. Bds, 7 ₰ ct., '62, '71, '75, ass'd.	50	@ 55	
Do. Shares, assented	20½	@ 21½	21
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage ₰ cent., 1865	96	@ 98	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ₰ cent, '62.	94	@ 96	
Pensylvania Central Bonds: 1st Mort. 6 ₰ dent. convertible.	82	@ 84x.c.	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ₰ dent., sterling	79	@ 81	
Do. $50 shares	36	@ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading $50 shares	15	@ 20	

Account of the Passage of the Great Eastern.

QUEBEC, Monday, July 8.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, commanded by Capt. KENNEDY, late of the *Etna*, his first trip in command, and the number of officers reduced one-half, was brought across without the slightest difficulty, and now lies at anchor opposite to the city. It was exactly eight days from the time the Liverpool pilot left till the Canadian pilot boarded her, during which time she had only 20 hours of clear weather. The *Great Eastern* made Cape Race in six days from Liverpool, but the weather was too thick to communicate. She nearly ran into the *Arabia* in a fog on the 2d, and would have done so if she had had on bowsprit. On the same day she saw several icebergs.

Two *births* occurred on board during the passage. A number of soldiers wives were found concealed on the steamship. The weather was moderate throughout the passage, the sea being smooth, but a dense fog prevailed from the 29th of June to the 5th of July. The ship will not probably be ready for inspection for a week, and will probably remain over for a month.

The Steamer North Briton.

FATHER POINT, Monday, July 8—8 P. M.

There are no signs of the *North Briton*. Weather foggy, with a heavy thunder shower.

Accidents to Steamers.

THE NORTH STAR RETURNS TO PORT, HAVING LOST HER WALKING-BEAM AND A SMOKE-STACK.

SANDY HOOK, Monday, July 8.

The steamer *North Star*, hence for Aspinwall on the 21st ult., is now passing in the Hook. One of her smoke-stacks is carried away, and she has but one walking-beam and one wheel working.

RETURN OF THE CHAMPION WITH BROKEN PISTON.

Steamship *Champion*, Capt. WILSON, left New-York for Aspinwall, July 1, with 280 passengers. Being deeply loaded, she made very slow time till July 4, when, at 1½ P. M., about 600 miles from New-York, she broke her port piston and follower. After disconnecting the engines, at 5½ P. M., she put about for New-York, and having a fair wind all the way, reached her wharf July 8, at 4 P. M.

Among the passengers were Commander Middleton, who goes to Panama to take command of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, in place of Commander Wm. D. Porter, Secessionist; Chas. Riotte, United States Minister Resident to Costa Rica; Francis W. Rice, United States Consul at Aspinwall; E. E. Rice, United States Consul at Hakodadi, Japan; Chas. D. B. Simonton, United States Special Inspector of Customs at Panama; W. C. Cleman, Purser of Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*; Panama; Chas. Winship, Panama Railroad Company; Señor Montufar and family and Miss Mary E. Christie, for Costa Rica.

Steamboat Collision.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, July 8.

The steamer *Potomuska*, Capt. NYE, of Cromwell's line, at this port from New-York, when off the Race, at 2:30 A. M., Sunday, came in collision with the schooner *Samuel Gilman*, from Boston for New-York. The steamer lost her wheelhouse, &c., and was slightly bruised on the side. The schooner lost her jibboom and figure-head.

[Advertisement.]

HILL, THE INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR AND Whiskers, in styles neat and becoming, No. 1 Barclay-street. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown; best in use. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-street, and sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes and Hermann's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Military Shoulder-Brace.
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics.
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 371.—JULY 8, 1861.
78, 15, 25, 7, 39, 71, 16, 72, 58, 67, 26, 36, 10, 1.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 372.—JULY 8, 1861.
61, 52, 49, 65, 64, 72, 54, 31, 21, 71, 67, 48.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH AND LIEUT. LANGFORD.

In this number of the LEDGER we commence the great story by Lieut. LANGFORD, entitled, "THE TRIAD." In next week's LEDGER we shall begin a new story by Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, entitled, "EUDORA; OR, THE FALSE PRINCESS"—a work of unusual power and transcendent interest. Eudora, the heroine, is a high-born orphan girl, of such exquisite personal beauty and such winning loveliness of mind and spirit, as to be utterly irresistible. And yet this angelic creature, whose only wish is to minister to the wants of her fellow-creatures, is, by the demoniac machinations of the "FALSE PRINCESS," (who occupies towards Eudora

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as chambermaid; is a good washer and ironer, also is a good seamstress; has no objection to go in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 West 27th-st., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting, in a respectable private family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 113 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or would go as regular laundry maid, or do general housework in a private family; no objection to any part of the country; good City reference given. Call at No. 596 Leroy-st., corner of Washington-st., up stairs, all this week.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid; would do fine washing and ironing understands French fluting or to take care of children and do plain sewing; would travel with a lady for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 33 East 16th-st., next door to 4th-av., for two days. Has good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, (12 months in this country,) as chambermaid; would be willing to take care of a child, or assist in the washing; has good City reference; no objections to go to the country. Call or address a note to E. S., No. 67 West 20th-st. 2nd floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and take care of children; is a good sewer, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; will make herself generally useful in a private family; can bring the best of reference. Call at No. 159 6th-av., in the bakery.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A NICE girl, American or German, to do chamberwork, to sew, and look after a child; a person of good disposition, and one that is capable, is desired, and none other. Call at No. 240 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, near Lafayette-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young German woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Call at 283 Stanton-st. Best references given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework; is a Welch Protestant, and can refer to her last employer, where she has lived for the last three years. Call for two days at No. 513 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., Room No. 8.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiting; best of City reference. Call at No. 195 East 21st-st., Room No. 8.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or would go as regular laundry maid, or do general housework in a small family; has City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 16 Gansevoort-st., between 4th and Houston-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 159 East 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; no objection to the country; best of reference. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young German woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; is willing and obliging; has good City reference; can enter her place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or will mind children. Call at No. 165 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Best City references.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply, until engaged, at No. 186 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Apply at No. 35 1st-st., in the rear, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman of long experience in this country and her own, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of meats and made dishes; soups of every kind; pastry in all its perfections; boning and larding; pickling and preserving; makes good bread and cake; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 2 Bowling-green until engaged. Ring the bell.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, or would do housework in general in a small private family; thoroughly competent in her business; very best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 244 6th-av., rear, between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable American woman, as first-class cook; understands her business; has no objection to a private boarding-house, or to the country for the Summer months. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 86 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE TRUSTWORTHY young woman, a Protestant, wishes a situation as cook; understands all kinds of pastries and jellies; would not object to assist in the washing, if required, or go to the country for the Summer months. Call at No. 305 6th-av., near 21st-st., front room, second floor; or any letters addressed to A. L. will be punctually attended to for a week.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as an excellent cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of all kinds; also understands the management of milk and butter; would assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 81 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; understands making all kinds of bread and pastry, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 244 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor. Best of City reference given from her last place.

AS COOK.—A CAPABLE WOMAN WISHES A situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly, and is a good bread and biscuit baker; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A FIRST CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a private family; has the very best of City reference; lived nine years in one family; no objection to the country; Newport preferred; or would take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer. Call at No. 910 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A WOman who understands cooking in all its branches, and would assist in the washing if required. City reference. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., two flight of stairs, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a Nova Scotia woman in a private family; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 207 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by two respectable young women, sisters; one is a first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; they would go a short distance in the country; can give the best City reference from their last place. Can be seen until suited at No. 316 1st-av., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A NEAT, ACTIVE GERMAN young woman wishes a situation as cook and laundress, or general housework, or chamberwork and waiting; makes good bread, pies, &c.; is very obliging; best City reference; wages low; no objections to country; a girl wanted; wages $3 per month. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations, by two respectable girls; one as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do waiting; both have the best City reference. Call at No. 134 West 37th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS cook and to assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family; is first-rate at both; is a good baker; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 137 1st-av., corner 9th-st., second floor, front room, for 2 days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; is a good baker; or as regular laundress; wages $12; City or country. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to the country; can give the best of references. Call at No. 22 East 13th-st., near University-place, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant girl, as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; would have no objections to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Apply at 201 West 34th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing or general housework; no objection to the country; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 Ludlow-st., New-York.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A GIRL, A SITuation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework for a small family; the best of reference can be given; two years in her last place. Call at No. 195 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman; is a good cook, and willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 148 20th-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman; one as cook, is a good meat and pastry cook, and is an excellent baker; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Also, by a young woman, who is willing to do chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference if required. Call for two days at No. 64 42d-st., between 10th and 11th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—A HARDWORKING, HONEST and sober young woman wishes a situation in the country; is a good cook, excellent baker of bread and pie, and a superior washer and ironer; has good reference. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl wishes a situation as cook and washer and ironer, in a small private family. Can be seen at No. 164 Forsyth-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young woman; is a good plain cook, first class laundress; also, a young woman to do general housework; has good City references from their last places. Call, for two days, at 60 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, or to do general housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; the best City reference given. Inquire at No. 146 Hammond-st., 3d story, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, a situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linen in magnificent style; wages, $7 to $8—City or country. Call at, or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—TWO RESpectable Scotch women wish situations as cook and laundress in a respectable family; understand their business perfectly; has no objection to assist in chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 222 East 23d-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer; fully understands her business; is a good baker; can have the best of City reference; has no objection to a private boarding-house. Call at No. 395 3d-av., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; understands the business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 44 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, between Michael-av. and Johnson-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is an excellent plain cook and a good washer and ironer; has good City reference; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 91 Greenwich-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Welsh Protestant woman, aged about 26, wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or can do chamberwork and waiting. Best of reference can be had. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family; or laundress and chambermaid; can be seen at her last employer's, No. 80 Irving-place, corner of 19th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a respectable girl as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for 2 days. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—A hard-working woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron in a private family; is not afraid of work; is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent dressmaker, to go out by the day or week in private families, also an excellent plain sewer and do fine stitching on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 102 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, who is a Protestant, wants the work of a family going to the country for some time. Address S. G., No. 13 6th-av., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, A dressmaker, wishes to go out by the day or week; references given. Call at No. 167 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman wishes a situation to do housework in a small family, or to take care of children; no objection to the country. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st., first story, back room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation to do housework in a respectable family, in City, or a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 204 East 21st-st., top floor, front room.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a French girl, in a first-class family, as lady's maid; understands her business perfectly; has 8 years City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation as lady's maid and family dressmaker by a competent person; understands hairdressing and French fluting; would like to engage with a lady or family going in the country, or traveling, for the Summer; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at or address No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A very respectable and intelligent girl wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; perfectly understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing, also hairdressing; no objections to travel, or wait on a grown up child. Call at No. 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman as laundress; refers to her present employers, No. 7 East 34th-st., where she can be seen for two days.

AS MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, a situation as matron or housekeeper, or to take charge of a house or children during the absence of the family, by a lady entirely competent to the duties required in either capacity; highest references given. Address for three days, MATRON, Box 138 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS A situation as infant's nurse; is well experienced in the care of young children for several years past. Can take charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand if required; is willing to go in the country for a few months; for the last year has done chambermork and waiting, and taken care of a baby. Has the very best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 200 East 19th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTable English woman, a situation in the above capacity; is fully competent of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or grown children; can do plain sewing, and wishes to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as nurse; can take full charge of an infant; has good reference; has no objection to country. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 124 4th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress; is an experienced nurse for the last seven years; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, or bring it up by hand or bottle; has no objection to travel with a family; is willing to make herself useful to her employer; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the plumber's shop, for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress. Can bring up a baby on the bottle, from its birth; is very fond of children; or would do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 434 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS nurse and seamstress by a person who has had many years' experience in the management of children; can take the entire charge from birth, bring them up by hand, and is accustomed to traveling; is a good seamstress; City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 98 West 28th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 107 East 16th-st., between between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 192 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL, FIFTEEN years of age, wishes a situation as nurse; is willing to assist with chamberwork; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 267 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., up one pair stairs, front room.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITuation to take care of children or wait on a lady, by a young girl, 17 years of age, who has never lived out before. Can be seen, for two days, at her sister's, No. 58 Norfolk-st., corner of Broome, third floor.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as child's nurse; understands her business perfectly; can take charge of a child from its birth, and has reference to that effect; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 139 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an English Protestant woman as infant's nurse and to do chamberwork; is willing to make herself generally useful; would go into the country. Best of references. Apply at No. 91 Greenwich-av.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a very respectable young married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, to live in a first-class family; her baby is six weeks old, and no objections in going to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 98 Christopher-st., near Bleecker.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation as seamstress, or would go out by the day, week, or month; would be willing to travel with a family. Call or address No. 513 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., Room No. 6.

AS WASHER AND IRONER.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation to assist in washing and ironing; is a first-rate washer and ironer; or as general house-servant in a small family; no objection to the country; best of references. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman, as competent waitress, or to do chamberwork, and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do general housework; is a good, plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has all kinds of first-rate recommendations; is willing to assist generally around the house; is not afraid to work. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED,

MALES.

AS BUTLER OR WAITER.—WANTED, BY a steady, respectable man, with first-class New-York City and European reference, a situation as butler or waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; will be found truthful and trustworthy. Any family in want of such a man will be punctually waited upon by addressing X. Y. Z., at Mr. Kerr's grocery store, No. 746 Broadway, for two days.

AS BAR-TENDER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young man, a situation as bar-tender; can give the best of references as to capability, honesty, &c. Address D. L., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman and gardener; he is a good gardener; understands the culture of fruit, flowers and vegetables; is also a good horseman in every respect; is willing, and will make himself useful about a gentleman's place; good reference given. Call or address, for three days, J. C., No. 275 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a most thorough groom and steady driver; is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 171 Grand-st., in the harness-store, L. D. Will devote the whole of his time to the interest of his employer.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses, carriages and harness, and is a careful driver; will be found willing and obliging, and is willing to make himself generally useful, if required; best of references will be given. Address M. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young single man in a private family; is strictly temperate; will be well recommended by his last employer. Apply at No. 115 4th-av., where he has lived for the last four years at the business.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young man, a situation as coachman; one who understands his business well; has good City references; has no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 401 3d-av., up stairs.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of reference. Address J. H. S., at Wood & Gibson's saddlery, No. 362 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young man desires a situation as coachman and groom, who perfectly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses; is an excellent groom and good driver, and a good milker of cows if required, and would assist around a gentleman's place. Can give twelve months of good recommendation. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Dunscomb's saddlery and harness store, No. 568 Broadway, or address J. N., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A COACHMAN'S OR groom's situation wanted by a young man, who can produce the very best City and country recommendations; discharged in consequence of his late employer going out of the country; would be willing to make himself in any other way useful, or keep a small garden if required. Address M. M., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, or coachman and gardener, by a single man, 30 years of age; has had many years of experience; is a good driver; understands well the care and management of horses, carriages, harness, and is willing to make himself generally useful; the country preferred; wages moderate; can train horses to lady's saddle; six years' best City reference; three from last employer. Address, by note or person, J. H., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A GENtleman who feels an interest in a very worthy, competent man, would like to see him obtain a good situation, feeling well assured that he would be a valuable man to any gentleman wishing a sober coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and has been well brought up, and for many years a member of the Episcopal Church. Apply to F. S. & CO., No. 51 Pine-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom; no objection to do garden work, if required; good reference given. Address H. W., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED AS farmer, by one who understands farming in all its branches and stock of all kinds, and had the entire charge of a gentleman's place for many years. If any gentleman wants such a man, call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Parkrow and Beekman-st., for M. D., for two days.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN wants a situation; understands horses, or a plain vegetable garden; his wife would go as waitress or chambermaid; would have no objection to the country; last employer can be seen for seven years' reference. Address G. O., Box No. 183 *Times* Office, for two days. Wages not an object, but a respectable home. Is not afraid to work.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable man, a situation as gardener, who fully understands the management of green-houses, vineries, the laying out of grounds, also the management of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful if required. Address L. V. D., Broadway Post-office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, steady man, as plain gardener; understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good and careful driver; will be found willing and obliging to make himself generally useful. Address R. F., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SINGLE, young man who thoroughly understands vegetable gardening, and is willing to make himself generally useful, to go a short distance in the country; must be steady and industrious. Apply in the morning at No. 181 Front-st., corner Burling-slip.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable single young man, a situation as groom or coachman; has been in care of racing horses in Europe; good references from present employer. Can be seen at Mr. F. Pettit's, Clinton-av., Brooklyn, near Green; or address T. BLANCH, Box No. 218 *Times* Office. No objection to the country; can be seen for two days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman by a single man who perfectly understands his business; is an excellent groom and careful driver; can produce the best of recommendations and reference from his last employer; is willing to make himself useful, and has no objection to City or country; having lived in both, would be found of willing and obliging disposition. Address W. K., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for three days, will be attended to.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a respectable Yorkshireman, a situation as groom and coachman; has been in the country for the Summer months; can produce good City references from his last employers. Apply or address W. L., No. 346 West 17th-st., in basement, for two days.

AS GROOM AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as groom and gardener, by a Protestant Englishman, single; is an excellent groom and driver, and understands gardening and milking; is willing to make himself generally useful; good City reference; country preferred; wages $8 to $10. Address J. P., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A MAN WITH EXCELlent reference wishes a situation; is an excellent coachman and good gardener and farmer; is very willing to work; has the best of reference from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A first-rate private waiter, (Protestant,) accustomed to all the duties of a first-class family; has long experience in some of the first families of Philadelphia and in this City, where he can refer to his present employer. Address BUTLER, No. 919 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., in the confectionery, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable, steady man; is perfectly experienced in his business and has the best of City reference. Any family requiring an excellent waiter, for any part of the country, may apply for three days at No. 188 Fifth-avenue Hotel, in the grocery-store, for G. W.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE MAN, a situation; city reference from his last place, in which he has lived three years; can clean and care plate; no objections to the country or to travel. Seen for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., second door from 6th-av., or address L. D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A young man wants a situation as above; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 142 *Times* Office, for two days.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE FRANCAISE de premier classe, desire entrér dans une bonne famille. Elle est resté 8 annees dans sa derniere place, et peut fournir les meillieurs renseignements. S'Adresser au No. 188 de la 27ime rue, entre le 6ime et la 9ime avs., mardi de 10 heures du matin à 6 heure de l'aprés midi.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A CHAMBERmaid who thoroughly understands her business, who desires a steady home, and who is not afraid to work. Wages, $4 per month. Apply at No. 73 East 12th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, AS COOK, A PROTESTant woman who is a good cook, washer and ironer. One who is neat and willing will find a good situation in a family residing on the North River. Apply at No. 365 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) July 9.

A GARDENER.—A PROTESTANT GARDENER wanted; one who understands his business and is willing to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

TO CHINA AND CROCKERY PACKERS.—Wanted a steady, active man, who thoroughly understands packing—to go to Canada; a single man preferred. Address, stating age, birthplace and previous employment, with references, to W. E., Box No. 2,474 Post-office.

COACHMAN WANTED. APPLY TO C. C. & H. M. TABER, Nos. 143 and 150 Pearl-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMER from Europe, a fine assortment of Boys' Guns with Bayonets; Boys' Guns with Zouave Sword Bayonets; Boys' Rifles to shoot powder, Knapsacks, Swords, &c. STRASBURGER & VERHN, No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.

ATWOOD'S PURE ALCOHOL.—PATENTED —free from fusel oil and other foreign matter by a chemical process, adapted to medical purposes, such as making tinctures, extracts, ethers, Chloroform, &c. Best for perfumers' use. E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Sole Agent.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large screw yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Reliance Caloric Engine Agency, No. 651 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

BAREGE ROBES.

DOUBLE JUPE, FIVE AND SEVEN FLOUNCES.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION.

ROBES AT $3, FORMER PRICE $7 TO $14.

ROBES AT $4, FORMER PRICE $15.

ROBES AT $5, FORMER PRICE, $17 50.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

DAMAGED DRY GOODS.

SELLING OFF

From the recent fire No. 108 6th-av.,

DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER,

The whole of which will be sold at an

IMMENSE SACRIFICE,

To effect an entire clearance.

ALSO,

THE ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK OF SUMMER GOODS

Will be offered at a great reduction in prices, to close them out before the Fall trade commences, affording the best opportunity for bargains in the City.

Particular attention is requested to our stock of

DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND DRAPERY,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND EMBROIDERIES,
STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Of all descriptions. The whole of which has been reduced nearly one-half in price.

TERMS CASH.

Sale to commence this morning at

NOS. 108 AND 110 6TH-AV.

CHARLES G. HOOK.

LORD & TAYLOR

HAVE DECIDED TO SELL THE ENTIRE STOCK IN THEIR THREE STORES AT A STILL FURTHER REDUCTION,

And all who are in pursuit of DECIDED BARGAINS AT RETAIL

Are invited to avail themselves of the CLOSING SALES OF THE SEASON.

Our Stock is very large and includes Fashionable and Desirable Dry Goods of every description.

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS!!

1,300 Lace Points and Circulars, from $3 to $30.
1,700 Lace Mantillas and Burnous, from $5 to $75.
Being the entire stock of an importer, to be sold at retail, regardless of cost, for ten days only.

SILK AND BAREGE MANTILLAS,

Of new styles, in a great variety, at half the cost of manufacture, at

No. 375 Broadway.

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE!

AT

WILLIAM KINZEY'S,

Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE.

The present opportunity is one which seldom offers, to make selections from a stock of upwards of $40,000 worth of new and choice millinery and fancy goods, at less than fifty cents on the dollar.

THE PANIC IN BONNETS!

900 good straw bonnets, closing at 3c. and 4c.
7,500 fancy straw bonnets, closing at 12c. and 15c.
1,740 colored straw bonnets, clearing at 25c.
4,000 fine split-straw bonnets, 38c., 50c., and upwards.
All our fine bonnets less than half-price.

SLAUGHTER IN RIBBONS!

6,650 yds. trimming ribbons, 2c. and 3c.
6,000 yds. bonnet ribbons, closing at 3c. and 4c.
4,000 yds. bonnet ribbons, closing at 6c. and 8c.
4,500 yds. bonnet ribbons, closing at 10c. and 12c.
10,000 yds. bonnet ribbons, clearing at 15c. and 18c.

STORE WILL BE CLOSED ON TUESDAY TO ARRANGE THE STOCK.

SACRIFICE IN FLOWERS!

2,500 sprays flowers, closing at 2c.
3,000 sprays flowers, closing at 4c. and 6c.
800 sprays flowers, closing at 8c. and 10c.
All our finest French flowers, half-price.

ENORMOUS REDUCTION IN EMBROIDERIES.

6,500 worked bands clearing at 4c.
4,000 worked bands clearing at 6c.
3,750 worked bands clearing at 8c.
1,500 worked bands clearing at 10c. and 12c.
2,500 worked bands clearing at 15c. and 18c.
2,000 rich embroidered bands for skirts, closing at 25c. and 50c.

550 needlework sets, 25c. and 50c.
870 needlework sets, very fine, closing at $1.
900 worked collars closing at 6c.
6,000 wrought lace collars closing at 6c.
2,500 worked collars closing at 12c.
1,500 rich needlework collars closing at 25c.
1,850 splendid Swiss collars closing at 31c.

STORE WILL BE CLOSED ON TUESDAY TO MARK DOWN PRICES.

EXCITEMENT IN LACES!

10,000 yds. lace edgings, 1c.
6,000 doz. linen edging closing at 15c. per doz.
2,500 yds. black mantilla lace closing at 6c.
3,000 yds. black silk mantilla lace, marked 15c.
1,500 yds. wide silk mantilla lace, marked 25c.
8,000 yds. silk blond laces closing at 1c., 2c., 3c.
9,000 doz. joined blonds, all silks, at 18c. and 20c. per dozen.
5,000 LADIES' LINEN COLLARS, closing out at 5c.

PANIC IN PARASOLS!

600 silk parasols closing at 50c.
450 silk parasols (flounced) marked 75c.
250 flounced and fringed parasols marked $1.
8,000 much finer parasols reduced nearly one-half.

LOOK AT OUR GLOVES.

1,000 pairs ladies' fine lisle gloves clearing at 5c.
1,560 pairs ladies' fine lisle gloves clearing at 6c.
2,600 pairs ladies' fine lisle gloves, clearing at 8c.
1,450 pairs lisle gauntlets clearing at 10c. and 12c.
1,200 pairs lisle gauntlets clearing at 15c.
800 pairs twisted silk mitts clearing at 20c.
750 pairs silk gauntlets clearing at 10c. and 12c.
800 pairs double-twisted silk mitts clearing at 38c.

HOSIERY! HOSIERY!! HOSIERY!!!

1,800 pairs ladies' cotton hose closing at 5c.
2,000 pairs children's hose closing at 3c.
1,000 pairs men's half hose closing at 5c.
All our better goods equally as cheap.
4,000 PIECES RUFFLING CLOSING at 31c. a PIECE.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

10,000 yards dress trimmings, marked 1c.
6,000 yards dress trimmings, marked 2c.
4,500 yards dress trimmings, marked 4c.
15,000 yards dress trimmings, marked 6c. 8c. and 10c.

STORE CLOSES ON TUESDAY TO REDUCE THE PRICES.

TROUBLE IN YANKEE NOTIONS!

15,000 spools Kinzey's glace thread, 1c.
10,000 papers best needles, 3c.
6,000 papers best pins, 3c.
1,000 cards hooks and eyes, 3c.
All small wares at half price.
Also! Also! Also! Also! Also! Also!
Bonnet Ruches, 4c. and 6c. Bonnet Ruches, 12c. and 16c.

Milliners and country merchants are invited to inspect this stock, thereby saving at least 49 per cent. from the regular jobbing prices.

STORE WILL OPEN AND SALE COMMENCE ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 10, at 9 o'clock.

WILLIAM KINZEY'S,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.
Entrance to both stores through No. 223.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, July 10, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil-paintings, among which are many originals, bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found:

WINTER SCENE.....by SMETS
SHEEP.....VAN SEVERDONCK
INTERIOR.....DE BRACKELIER
LANDSCAPE.....ROESSELS
CANDLELIGHT EFFECT.....KERRIMANS

The above are now on exhibition, and will be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, July 9, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., very valuable horses, the property of a gentleman having no further use for them, viz.: A long-tailed gray mare, (*Blue Bell*,) 15.3 high, 5 years old this Spring; can trot in three minutes; very stylish driver; has been used under the saddle; worth $750; warranted sound and kind in every respect; a very rare chance to get an excellent horse.

Also, a black mare, (*Lady Spanker*,) by Hill's *Black Hawk*, 15 3 high, 8 years old; is a first-rate saddle horse, for which it has been used; very stylish; can trot in three minutes, and warranted sound.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, JULY 9—AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT their salesr

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free o charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,

Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents, at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received, will fall short of the said sum of $400,000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cents. per annum; both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York, by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for those purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board, or other proper officer or officers (which duty, it is provided by law, may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of receipt, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1861.

JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State, } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and Five per cent. on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS OPENED 6,277 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 25 MONTHS $525,056 36.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER THIRD-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SIDNEY E. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 429 Canal, corner of Varick-st.

Interest will be paid on or after July 15 on all deposits in this institution, entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent., on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five Per Cent. on larger amounts.

Interest not withdrawn will bear interest from July 1, same as a deposit. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CERBAR, Acc't.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per Cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and (Four (4) per Cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of July next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of Six per Cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and Five per Cent. to $1,000, and Four per Cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before the 13th or July will draw interest from the 1st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

$5,000. WANTED FOR 12 MONTHS, ON first-class harbor steamboat, worth at the lowest valuation $15,000. The security hereby offered is of the most unquestionable character, and the personal responsibility of the applicant, independently of the mortgage security, can be fully assured. Apply personally or by letter, to F. C. BOWMAN, No. 112 Broadway.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AVENUE A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Six per cent. interest allowed. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 10th of July will bear interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1861, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, July 9, 1861. Poll open from 10 to 1 o'clock.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

$1,900 WANTED—TWELVE HUNDRED [illegible] Loder & Co.; paper in sums not [illegible], on which a fair price will be paid. Address [illegible] Times Office.

NOTES [illegible] AT EIGHT PER CENT. [illegible] Notes; for Sale the Amount to suit, [illegible] STREET, No. 3 WALL-ST. [illegible]

LOAN [illegible] 20 Broadway, [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand.

W. E. CAREY, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR per Cent. on the Capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th inst. The transfer Book will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the shareholders on the 15th July.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th until that day.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND NO. 10.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders on and after the 8th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 8th inst.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared THIS DAY, payable on demand.

EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 WALL-ST., July 1, 1861.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th, inclusive.

By order. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th inst.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 BROADWAY, July 8, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO., No. 1 Montgomery-st., JERSEY CITY, July 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after the 8th inst.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861.—A dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid the stockholders of this bank on and after the 8th day of July. The Transfer Books are closed to that day inclusive. By order of the Board.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADER'S FIRE INS. CO., No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York Building, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec'y.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Three (3) per Cent. will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 8, until which time the transfer books will remain closed.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.

EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, 2d July, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. payable on demand.

THOMAS PALMER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared payable on demand.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable to the New-York Stockholders, on demand, at the Bank of America.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders, on demand at the Bank of America.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, BROOKLYN, July 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five Per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand.

T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by JOHN D. MCCREARY and JAMES A. MCCREARY, both of the City of New-York, to CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, of said City, dated the twelfth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and duly filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of said April, and of which said mortgage true copies, together with statements exhibiting the interest of the mortgage in the said property, thereby mortgaged, were duly filed in the office of said Register, in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one—according to the statute in such case made and provided, and upon which default has been made, I shall sell the property therein mentioned and described, viz.: One steam-engine, 20-horse power, large pulleys, shaft and fixtures, and steam pipes; one large locomotive boiler, 60-horse power, steam pipes, guages, brickwork and fixtures, pump, water and steam pipes, steam guage and cocks, fire-damper and regulator, blower pulleys and fixtures attached, main shafting, hangers and bolts, pullies and belts in first, second and third floors of Nos. 331, 333, 335 and 337 Stanton-st. Hoisting machines, chains and fixtures, cooper shop machinery, consisting of one large head dresser, 3 jointers, 2 drum saws, 2 circular saws, shuffing pullies and belts attached, 1 stave dresser, 3 stone mills, fixtures, pulleys and belt, 7 hoguardus mills and belts, 2 iron roller mills, 2 oil-cisterns, lead and zinc, Croton water pipes and steam heating pipes, 3 large iron tanks, 5 galvanized tanks, 27 tin cans, 8 copper kettles, 2 copper mixing pans, 2 copper floats, 24 iron pots, 2 strainers, 3 sieves, 1 skimmer, 3 iron dippers, 2 iron skimmers, 2 ladles, 2 small copper kettles, 3 ink gates, 4 hoppers and slides, speaking-tubes and whistles, hose-pipes, 71 galvanized cans, 20 iron cans, 10 drying dishes, 11 filtering bags, screens in block houses, 10 wood ink tubs, 105 iron tubs, 2 desks, 4 chairs, 1 office clock, clothes hook, ink-stand and books, 2 stoves and pipe, 1 large stove and pipe, 3 rubber springs, &c., 2 steelyards, 2 platform scales, lot of wrenches, 1 slab and mutle, mortar and pestle, 1 lamp and stand, lot of bottles, 1 thermometer, 2 dydrometers, 39 pallet-knives, 4 copper oil-cans, 11 tin oil-cans, block, 1 fall rope, 1 fall chain, 1 wheelbarrow, 45 brass castings, lot of brass patterns, 1 iron vice, 1 wood vice, 6 hammers, 1 carpenter's bench, chest and tools, lot of pipe tongs, 1 register, case and numbers, lot of handles for ink tubs, 25 cast iron ink boxes, 3 varnish barrels and gates, 8 tin scoops, lot of marking plates and numbers, 2 sets steel numbers, 3 tables, 1 water cooler, bins for colors, 1 oil pump, 1 truck, 1 cart, 1 wagon, 3 harnesses, 1 heavy sled, 1 sleigh, lot of robes, horse cover and blankets, 2 halters, 1 hay cutter, 1 clothes press—at public auction, at the building and premises known as and numbered three hundred and thirty-one, (331,) three hundred and thirty-three, (333,) three hundred and thirty-five (335) and three hundred and thirty-seven (337) Stanton-street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.—Dated New-York, June 29, 1861.

CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT.
RAYMOND & KNOX, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

The sale under the foregoing advertisement is postponed until the eighteenth (18th) inst., at same place and hour. CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT.

THE CONSIGNEES OF 44 BAGS DRIED peaches, marked P. W. R. & Co., New-York, from City Point, March 26, 1861, per steamer *Yorktown*, are requested to call and pay charges on and take away the same, on or before July 12 prox. If not called for as above, they will be sold to pay expenses.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN,
JUNE 27, 1861. No. 115 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm and style of WHITE & VAN VLIET, is this day dissolved by limitation. MATTHEW WHITE is alone authorized to sign in liquidation. MATTHEW WHITE,
FREDK. G. VAN VLIET.

NOTICE.—The business of the late firm of WHITE & VAN VLIET will be continued by the undersigned at the corner of West and Bethune sts.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. MATTHEW WHITE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN doing business under the style and firm of E. MANDEL & CO., have this day dissolved their partnership by mutual consent. The stock, fixtures and outstanding claims have been purchased by B. MANDEL and S. LEVY, under the firm of MANDEL & LEVY. All claims against the late firm of E. MANDEL & CO. will be paid by MANDEL & LEVY. EMANUEL MANDEL.
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1861. ADOLPHUS G. MANDEL.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm and name of BAILEY & FARRINGTON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either parties will sign in liquidation—New-York, July 3, 1861.

JOHN C. BAILEY,
GEO. F. FARRINGTON.

AGRICULTURAL.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness. For Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5. 1861.

MR. SPALDING:
SIR:

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the pills by mail, and oblige,

Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Feb. 6, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,
SIR:

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*

Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:

Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*

Direct A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:

I wish for some circulars or large show-bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days,) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.

Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York,
DEAR SIR:

Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.*

Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,
SIR:

Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills, for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been teste d in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Min.

If you are, or have been troubled with the Headache, send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effectual remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawaha Valley Star, Kanawaha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache who will try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicines can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat:

The immense demand for the article, (Cephalic Pills,) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not KNOW to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way of repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name [illegible]

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, ARISING FROM a destructive youthful practice, and all other diseases of special importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Special Pathology, in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—(*From the N. Y. Home Journal.* Price $1. The treatment laid down in this work is new, entire y original, and perfectly reliable. GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway; RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.; or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PRODuces less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty,* beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Kino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McGuminisky, cooper, No. 215 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 5th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONtinue the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFRIES, No. 831 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM.—By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Tenth Edition, pp. 300. Price, $1. BURNTON, No. 46 6th-av. With an appendix containing an essay on Stricture of the Urethra, with a new instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES AFFORD the only speedy and permanent cure. Hundreds are disappointed till they find Dr. Ward's office, No. 12 Laight-st., and giving his remedies a trial, they are instantly cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S great benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st., where Dr. Ward is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, NO. 221 SIXTH-AVENUE.—Desponding invalids are daily made healthy and happy by the magic powers of DR. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REMEDIES, the only sure, harmless and unobjectionable specific and certain preventive for female complaints and chronic diseases generally. Consultations, day or evening, free. Relief guaranteed.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MALTBY GELSTON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Henry R. Winthrop, Esq., No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1861.

MARGARET L. GELSTON, Executrix.
MARY J. GELSTON, Executrix.

jy2—law-6mTu.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR C. ROBERTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 8, 1861.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator,
ap9-law6mTu* With the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HEYLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 14 Morton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 1, 1861.

ap2-lawtm7u* LETTY HUYLER, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 66 Fine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 14, 1861. SALEM T. RUSSELL, Administrator.

ja1-lawtmTu*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MILLERS.—THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER, at a bargain, the Valley Flouring Mill, located at Little Falls, Herkimer County N. Y. It contains three runs of stones, with water power for five more, and is situated in the heart of the great dairying district, this making a home trade for all the flour and feed the mill can grind, (capacity 100 barrels per day.) It is within 200 feet of either railroad or canal, and is, without doubt, the finest location in the State for a safe milling business. A portion of the purchase can remain on bond and mortgage. A. RATHBUN & CO.

FOR SALE—A DRUG-STORE.—TO A PHYSIcian or smart druggist a good chance offers, as it will be sold at a sacrifice, through domestic affliction: the store is well stocked, long established, and beautifully located in a populous neighborhood near the ferries; the house and store is in excellent order; rent extremely low and a long lease. Apply to A. McFEETERS, No. 110 William-st., New-York.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—TO ENgage in business in this City, that will pay from $10,000 to $20,000 per annum. This will be seen, upon investigation, to be a chance seldom offered. Full explanation given upon an interview; unquestionable references given and required. Address H. H. HARNARD, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—A PAPERhanging and Paint Store. The undersigned wishes to sell his stock and

IMPORTANT FROM FORT PICKENS.

The British Admiral Milne and the Blockade—What he Thinks Must be Done to render it Effective—The Landing of Wilson's Zouaves—Condition of Pickens—Bragg's Forces, &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

FORT PICKENS, Friday, June 28, 1861.

I wrote to you, some days ago, to the effect that Admiral MILNE, of the British Navy, the Commander-in-Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's naval forces in North America, was giving especial attention to our blockade. The news is confirmed. A British steam-frigate has arrived here from Havana, and is now swinging from a pair of anchors in the berth occupied by the *Sabine*. The officer in command of the former vessel makes no secret of his mission. It is, he says, to see that the rights of English commerce are protected; and that the blockade must be such as will prevent "the entrance or departure of any craft to or from any harbor of the South, coaster, ocean trader or tender." This will be strange intelligence to the majority of the TIMES' readers. The Treaty of Paris has not laid down any rules by which we may know what is and what is not an effective blockade. Admiral MILNE makes up for the deficiency. Here is his definition, as furnished to one of his subordinate commanders:

1. No port is blockaded efficiently, if any vessel can enter or depart from it, unknown to, or in spite of, the guarding men-of-war.

2. An efficient blockade necessitates the complete cutting off of all maritime ingress or egress, except in regard to harbor islands, having no outlet to the sea, save under the guns of the fleet.

3. The escape of the third vessel from the blockading squadron signalizes the invalidity of the blockade.

If her Britannic Majesty wishes to keep the letter of this law in force, should it be broken from any cause, she must send out bigger and better men-of-war than any of hers at present in the waters of North America. I give you the programme exactly as it was made out, and you can see its absurdity on its face. What does it mean by alluding to "island harbors having no outlet except under the guns of the fleet?" There are "island harbors" at several of the Southern ports which could keep the rebels in provisions for months. We have cut them off in more places than one. Will our British cousins insist that a proper blockading fleet should wink at grub going to camps on the main land from adjoining islands? The Admiralty of England, I understand, established a proper blockade law during the existence of some South American troubles a few years ago. It provided merely for the successful cutting off of ocean trafic, and said nothing whatever about coasting, "island harbors," and the like. It appears that this thing called international law is just as England wishes to make it; where she has any "say," at all events. Capt. MCKEAN does not believe that there is any responsible authority for the definition given by MILNE. The Admiral had in his possession a copy of Capt. ADAMS' letter issued on the 19th of May, from the frigate *Sabine*, and I learn he sent a duplicate of it to England.

When Her Majesty's ship anchored she ran up the American flag and fired 21 guns, which we immediately returned. She then fired thirteen in deference to the Commodore, which was answered by the flag-ship. An exchange of visits between the respective officers then took place, and to see the manner in which wine and good-fellowship went around in the ward-rooms would convince any honest man that there is more deceit in the Anglo-Saxon character than we have been in the habit of thinking of. A very funny incident occurred during firing of the salutes. I suppose you are aware that the first thing a foreign man-of-war does, when saluting a friendly nation, is to send aloft its ensign. So our Star-spangled Banner was hoisted to the foretop of the *Briton* when being saluted, and the circumstance caused the most magnificent confusion in the rebel camp on shore. What could it be? The Union Jack at the peak, and the Stars and Stripes at the fore of a man-of-war blazing away at Pickens! Was it a new-fledged Confederate vessel successfully pebbling us under false pretences? Every telescope and opera-glass in camp was brought to bear upon the ships, and I hear that the garrisons of McRae and Barrancos were summoned to quarters. Officers from the different posts were seen hurriedly riding to and from Gen. BRAGG's quarters, and BRAGG is reported to have commanded "a general fall in on the Warrington road." For over seven or eight hours the hoax was working dire trouble and uneasiness on shore, and no one but the rebels know whether the fear of Yankee power, occasioned that day, has subsided yet. So far, then, RENSHAW's moonlight humbug has been repaid with a vengeance.

Twenty-four hours ago our reinforcements were comfortably camped on Rosas. You probably know more about them than I do. "BILLY WILSON's Regiment" got inside the lights on the 24th, and is now on Rosas Island. As I write there is a battalion drill going on, and it looks queer enough to one who has been there years a regular. What the new comers lack in elegance, however, they make up in muscle. Their advent here was a grand affair, and was as noisy as you can imagine. Cheers do not describe the extraordinary roars with which every one of our vessels, and subsequently ourselves, were greeted. I sincerely doubt whether so many "tigers" were ever before heard in Florida. Is it any wonder, then, that the regiment should be the lions of the hour? The debarkation was something whose like I never hope to look upon again. "Three Cheers for HARRY BROWN—tiger." "Three cheers for BILLY WILSON—tiger" "Three cheers for General SCOTT—tiger." "Three cheers for Old ABE—tiger." "Three cheers for Mr. SLEMMER—tiger." "Three groans for Old BRAGG—tiger." "Three groans for JEFF. DAVIS—tiger." "Say, old bandy legs, fling down that fowling piece." "Hold on there, squint-eye, them's my groceries." "Pull that d—d nigger overboard;" and a thousand other indescribable phrases greeted my ear from the crowd, as the *Vanderbilt* hauled near to let them land.

The two most trying months in the year are approaching us. Czar fashion, BRAGG places more reliance in "Generals July and August," than on his satellites. He is wise. But we will survive, I know, and survive to capture Pensacola. We have now a pretty moderate sick list, considering the locality and the circumstances; and scurvy, which recently appeared to have a design on us, is going away. Nevertheless, the heat is intolerable. There are times when a damp cloth, pressed tightly to the walls, will actually emit smoke. Drilling in the sun has been abolished, and I regret to see Mr. WILSON's men forced to endure it. Several invalids belonging to the regiment, and to our force, have given way before the scorching influences of a Floridian sun, and many of them will be sent home in the *Vanderbilt*. We sent a few to the States in the frigate *Sabine*, whose officers and men we miss sadly. The Summer clothes of the troops—as much of them as we had, at least—have been served out, and this fact will go far to neutralise the dreadful sufferings we endure from the weather. Last evening the light rifled guns were placed in position to do considerable damage to the rebels; the mortars are properly placed, too, and our labors grow less as the work approaches completion. I told you of the arrival of this ordnance before, so there is no use in again describing it at length. I have been requested not to be very definite in speaking of the bearing of our batteries, as the New-York papers reach the enemy pretty regularly. But I may state that we have made Fort Pickens impregnable; and those officers of the United States Army now in the loyal States who remember what its condition was on the first of the New-Year, will admit that there have been no idle time spent here. On the 1st of April even BUCHANAN entertained the idea that Pickens could be reduced and taken. There is not a man in Warrington to-day that feels his own position secure, and does not know ours to be as safe as the commander of Gibraltar's.

The latest news from shore is dated last evening. I obtained it easily. It amounts to this: The rebels have completed their four new batteries, and have them well fitted with guns. This makes abouts eighteen they have in all, including McRae and Barrancas. Wherever columbiads came from—several have been mounted on Barrancos instead of the common guns heretofore located there. I receive from several sources assurance that the Secessionists really need the necessaries of life, and have narrated accounts to that effect before. But I do think they are [illegible] reason: that the Alabama rail[illegible] soon, and surely, if there are any provisions in [illegible] States, troops would not be [illegible] to starve in Florida. Besides, to tell the

[illegible] The doing in [illegible] rather deleteriously on all other classes. Some of the horses lately purchased, too, have been put a-lie for "exempt artillerists."

The soldiers at Fort Hamilton have not yet got their discharges. Four non-commissioned officers were given leave to depart last week, which occasioned considerable surprise. The men are almost continually in this City, having been partially paid off recently. The artillery company still garrisons the fort, the Texans being lodged in camps. Affairs at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard are brisk. The frigate has hauled nearer to the yard. The sloops *Marion* and *Dale*, late of the African Squadron, have been reported ready for sea, and have on board their full complement of men and guns. The newly-purchased steamers *Ossipee* and *Keersarge* are in the hands of the naval constructor, undergoing a thorough overhauling. A number of pivot gun-carriages, which will cost $3,000 each, have been ordered. About one thousand men are employed at the yard, and the disbursements monthly are about $35,000.

Mr. WELLES has given orders that none but native-born landsmen will be accepted for our ships-of-war. All the naval officers of the station have expressed themselves against so uncalled-for a regulation, when our naturalized citizens are doing so much for their adopted country.

A detachment of United States Marines, for the guards of the steam frigate *Niagara* and other vessels of the blockading squadron, left the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday. When more are enlisted, they will also be sent off.

The Navy Department has enabled the recruiting officers at the different ports to advance three months' pay, instead of two, to seamen and ordinary seamen. Thus the newly-enlisted men will receive $54 instead of $42.

A detachment of thirty men left Governor's Island, yesterday, to fill up the artillery company at Fort Hamilton, so that it can be on a war footing when orders are received.

Yesterday was pay day at the Navy-yard, but there were no funds on hand.

The *Savannah*, 26, the *Crawford* and *Varme*, are the Government vessels now lying off the Battery.

The new steam gun-boat *Seminole*, of the Brazil Squadron, arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday evening. She has been ordered home especially for the blockade service. The *Seminole* is one of the gun-boats ordered in 1857, was built at Pensacola, and got her machinery at Norfolk, whence a damaging report of her condition was sent to the Navy Department. She was launched on the 26th of June, 1859, and christened by Miss MARTHA PORTER, daughter to the Naval Constructor, Florida. She is a bark-rigged steam propeller, 800 tons burden; has three large guns, one of which weighs 25,000 pounds. Her machinery was got up at the Morgan Iron Works, in this City, and consists of two horizontal back-acting engines, of 750 horse-power, with cylinders 50 inches in diameter, and 30 inches stroke. The *Seminole* was reported lost, going out, and great consternation was caused by the announcement. She left the States on the 25th of September, 1860, and has been, consequently, over ten months in commission.

The *Congress*, the flag-ship of the Brazil fleet, has been also ordered home, and will be due in a few days.

ARRIVAL OF A BRITISH WAR VESSEL.

H. B. M. steamship *Gladiator*, Commander HICKLEY, from Fortress Monroe, June 6, at 9 P. M., came to this port for orders. She left in the Chesapeake the following United States vessels: *Minnesota, Roanoke, Santee, Cumberland, Susquehanna, Penguin, Dawn, Daylight, Quaker City.*

SOUTHERN NEWS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, July 8.

The *Journal* this morning says that the Governor of Tennessee has been regularly notified that no more trains on the Nashville road will go into Tennessee until the stolen cars and locomotives have been restored. It also learns that the Tennesseeans in Frankfort were urging Gov. MAGOFFIN to take possession of the Nashville Railroad, holding it open for freight transportation. Great excitement exists there, it adds, in consequence of MAGOFFIN having taken the matter into consideration.

The *Courier*, this morning, has an advertisement notifying the citizens of the opening of a recruiting office for the army of the Southern Confederacy.

An Arkansas paper names JEFFERSON DAVIS for President and ALBERT PIKE for Vice-President of the Confederate States.

The Memphis papers say that many deaths are occurring in Camp Cheatham from the measles.

The South Carolina regiments have left Manassas to return home, their time having expired.

DEPARTURE OF THE DE KALB REGIMENT.

This superb German regiment took its departure yesterday for the seat of war. When it is inspected by the practiced eye of Gen. SCOTT, it will, we are persuaded, win from the veteran a generous meed of praise, which has not been exceeded by any other regiment from this State. The men are drawn from our best industrial classes. They are tough and tenacious of pupose, but well-informed and infinitely above the ordinary run of volunteers. The temper of the regiment has been formed by the officers, who are men of experience and social position. The Colonel, LEOPOLD VON GILSA, was educated in the military school of Germany, having commenced his studies at the age of ten years. He has seen service, and in the war of Schleswig-Holstein was decorated three times upon the field of battle. The Major (HOLMSTEAD) was an officer in our Mexican war, and returns to arms with the feelings of a victor. The Lieutenant-Colonel (DUYSING) is a Hessian by birth and a soldier by profession. The first company was formed by this officer, who may therefore be regarded in some degree as the father of the regiment. The Captains and Lieutenants are nearly all men who have seen active service. One of the number was mapograp r of the Geographical Society, and another was recently Assistant Engineer of the Central Park. Amongst the men are many who have seen from eight to ten years' service in European armies.

We ore indebted to the Union Defence Committee for the perfect equipment of this fine regiment. At an expense of about $35,000, Col. VON GILSA has been supplied with every requisite for his fine body of 1,046 men. In completeness the outfit of the regiment surpasses all its predecessors. The men were dressed in a *quasi*-Prussian uniform—fine green cloth with red facings, and gray pantaloons. They were armed with common Springfield muskets, which, it is understood, will be exchanged in Washington for those of the Minié or Enfield pattern. They have had their arms from the commencement, the Colonel wisely remarking that a better weapon was not needed for drilling purposes. Hence a considerable degree of efficiency has been maintained. If the men should rush unexpectedly into an engagement, they will know how to protect themselves. The staff officers, six in number, were mounted.

About three o'clock the up-town companies located at Conrad's Garden, left their quarters, and proceeded to Hamilton Park, where the balance of the regiment was in waiting. Thence they proceeded on their way down town, stopping at the residence of R. A. WITHAUS, Esq., No. 21 West 34th-street, a member of the Union Defence Committee, and a staunch friend, to whose activity and kindliness indeed, (combined with that of GEORGE FISH,) the regiment is mainly indebted for its perfect condition. After giving a proper salute to this worthy gentleman, who was surrounded by the Mayor, Collector Barney, Judge Schlossen, Dr. Wm. H. Miner, Rev. J. P. Thompson, Mr. Frederick Knapp, Mr. G. H. Withaus and other distinguished citizens, they paraded Broadway, and a little after 7 o'clock reached Pier No. 2 North River, whence they were conveyed by the *Kill von Kull* to Elizabethport, *en route* for Washington. The neat dress and soldierly bearing of the men excited the warmest enthusiasm along the line of march, which was crowded. A Zouave troop headed the regiment, (and forms, of course, a part of it.) It is certainly the finest body of men we have ever seen. The band which gave vivacity to the scene was composed of twenty-four pieces, without counting drummers and buglers.

The departure of the De Kalb Regiment was an event with our German fellow-citizens. They turned out in thousands, and fairly lined Broadway from Thirty-fourth-street to the Battery. Notwithstanding the excessive heat of the day, (which, we are informed, compelled some of the soldiers to drop from the ranks,) they maintained their posts until they had an opportunity to applaud their patriotic countrymen and wish them a happy journey. We have seldom seen a more hearty demonstration. The remembrance of it will gladden the De Kalbs in many a dreary hour.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO P. T. BARNUM.—On the 3d inst., while in the act of arresting a horse that had become suddenly frightened at the blowing of a locomotive whistle, Mr. BARNUM was thrown violently upon his right shoulder, crushing the cap bone. His injury, though severe, it will not prove fatal, but it must be several weeks before he can recover, as his nervous system is considerably affected by the severe injury.

GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

THE REBELS IN FORCE AT BUNKER HILL.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 8.

A letter to the *American*, dated Martinsburgh, 6th inst., announces the arrival of Major DOUBLEDAY'S battery and the Rhode Island battery. It says that Gen. PATTERSON'S entire army is encamped in and around Martinsburgh, and that no forward movement had taken place. Gen. JOHNSTON had been reinforced by seven thousand men from Manasses, and had taken his stand for a fight at Bunker Hill, seven miles distant, with 16,000 troops. Large numbers of troops passed through Baltimore yesterday and last night, to streng then PATTERSON'S column. The regiments that passed early yesterday morning expected to cross the Potomac this morning at Williamsport.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MARTINSBURGH.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 8.

Three letters from the correspondent of the Associated Press at Martinsburgh have just been received by one mail, the last dated Saturday evening. There has been no movement as yet towards Winchester, and no hostile advance of the enemy.

Firing was exchanged between the pickets of the Seventh Regiment and Capt. GIRARD'S Company, yesterday, which resulted in the retreat of the rebels, and it is the belief that some of them were wounded.

Two National pickets were captured this morning at the house of a man named SMALL, two and a half miles below here. They were surrounded by ten rebel cavalry. The capture was entirely owing to the imprudence of the pickets in venturing beyond their posts.

Under a false report, the Eighth, Sixteenth and Ninth Pennsylvania regiments, the Scott Legion, and Capt. ROYALL'S Company of Second Cavalry were turned out and marched two miles southward. To-day at noon there was firing on the extreme right at some scattering troopers, but there were no casualties.

Gen. JOHNSTON is said to have 25,000 men between this point and Winchester, and 22 pieces of cannon.

In the affair to-day Gen. CADWALLADER led the troops in person, with the Scott Legion in the advance column.

In the affair at Hainesville, Gen. PATTERSON commanded the troops in person and gave all orders.

Gen. PATTERSON'S dispatch to the Government was erroneously telegraphed. It should have read *two* instead of *ten thousand*, as the extent of Gen. JACKSON'S routed forces.

The Rhode Island Battery reached Williamsport on the 4th inst.

MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS EN ROUTE.

BOSTON, Monday, July 8.

The Second Massachusetts Regiment, Col. GORDON, left at 3 o'clock this afternoon, by special train to Groton, where they take the steamer for New-York. The regiment has been in camp two months, is of excellent material, and well drilled. The uniform is that worn in the regular service. One hundred horses, and the necessary number of baggage-wagons, accompany the regiment.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A BODY OF NATIONAL MEN SURROUNDED.

BUCKHANNON, Va., Monday, July 8.

A courier who has arrived here from Webster reports four companies of the Nineteenth Ohio Regiment at Glenville, about 40 miles distant to the Southwest, as besieged by a picked regiment of Virginians and 1,500 militia, under O. JENNINGS WISE. Col. TYLER, of the Seventh Regiment, has marched to their relief from Weston, and the Tenth Regiment, Col. LYTLE, has just gone forward to their rescue from this place.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, July 8.

Reports from all the camps and outposts represent all quiet to-day, and no movement whatever yet made.

The weather is extremely hot.

Locomotive "160," which was sunk in the Potomac some weeks ago, has been successfully raised, and brought ashore in a slightly damaged condition.

HON. HENRY MAY'S VISIT TO RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 8.

It may be proper to state that the visit of Hon. HENRY MAY to Richmond was not superinduced by the Government, and it is at least probable the dispatches brought under the flag of truce to-day are from him. Their character has not transpired.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

It is now becoming evident that the eleven new regiments ordered for the United States regular army cannot be raised in any seasonable time by the usual recruiting system. The number of accepted men at all the rendezvous opened thus far—and for each regiment there are four or five, and often more, offices—do not exceed 140 per day, and at this rate it would require nearly half a year to organize the 19,000 soldiers required. There is an impression that ultimately the idea of these permanent regiments will be abandoned, there being already apparent a very formidable opposition to the retention. The regular army, if these were added to it, would consist of little less than 40,000 soldiers.

The Government has ordered increased activity at the Arsenal at Pittsburgh, Penn. It is thought that 75,000 rifle bullets, and 84,000 cartridges ought to be turned out. At present only 60,000 of the former and 70,000 of the latter are made. A late report says that "there are 25,000 bullets and cartridges *wasted* daily by the army; that is, fired without any cause whatever. The entire ordnance reports of the 85,000 men now regularly accounted for in the journals of properly managed regiments, state that ammunition is in good order.

All the available cavalry at the command of the United States in the Eastern Department, was on Friday put under orders for the field. The Carlisle authorities have been ordered to hurry their drilling arrangements, and put the men in the saddle as soon as

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

AID TO THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

At the meeting of the Board yesterday, a resolution was offered by Alderman GENET, authorizing the Comptroller to disburse the unexpended balance of the "Donation Fund," for the benefit of the needy families of volunteers. The resolution was lost, four only voting in the affimative.

Alderman BOOLE offered a resolution appropriating $500,000 to be expended in relieving the necessities of the families of volunteers—the payments to be made on the requisitions of a Committee consisting of the Mayor, the Comptroller, the City Chamberlain, the Chairman of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee of each Board. It was laid over.

The resolution was then made the special order of business for Thursday next, to which time the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS TO BE RELIEVED—THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE TO BE CALLED TO AN ACCOUNT.

At the meeting of the Board last evening—Councilman BARNEY in the Chair, in the absence of the President—a preamble and resolution was adopted, stating that the Common Council passed an ordinance appropriating $1,000,000, to be used by the Union Defence Committee for the relief of the families of volunteers and the equipment of regiments; and urging that the Counsel to the Corporation be requested to frame a memorial, with the advice of the Comptroller, to the proper authorities of the General Government, asking for reimbursements, in behalf of the Corporation, of such amount as should be properly borne by the General Government, and that the same be expended by the City in a proper manner for the benefit of the wives and children of volunteers.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by Mr. ORTON:

Whereas, The Union Defence Committee have failed to reply to the resolution adopted June 13, calling for information respecting the manner in which they have expended the $1,000,000 placed in their hands by the Common Council; and,

Whereas, Said Committee have discontinued the relief temporarily furnished to the wives and families of volunteers from this City, although but $200,000 have been expended for that purpose, out of nearly or quite $2,000,000 intrusted to them, the balance having been employed in furnishing supplies for troops which have been mainly provided for by the Government; and when, as thousands of our citizens have volunteered to aid in crushing the present rebellion, under the belief that assistance would be extended to their families in their absence, the small wages of a common soldier being wholly inadequate to their support; and

Whereas, The intense suffering which now prevails throughout this City, occasioned by the sudden withdrawal of the only means of support from a large number of families, calls for prompt and vigorous action in devising means for their relief; therefore,

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on National Affairs be requested to report as early as practicable what course it is necessary for the Common Council to pursue to have the City Treasury reimbursed, to defray the expenditures of the Union Defence Committee in subsisting, uniforming and equipping the troops of this City, as should be properly borne by the State and National Government, in order that some form of immediate relief for the families of soldiers may be immediately offered.

Resolved, To ascertain what action it is proper for the Common Council to take in view of the refusal of the Union Defence Committee to furnish the information called for last June, and whether the Special Committee have power to send for both persons and papers, and to compel persons to appear before it for examination, and produce their accounts.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to make no further payments to the Union Defence Committee from the proceeds of the sale of any bonds, known as the Union Defence Bonds, now remaining unsold in his hands.

In moving the adoption of the resolution, Mr. ORTON did not suppose that any member of the Union Defeuce Committee was cognizant of the misappropriation of one dollar placed in their hands, and believed that a better Committee could not have been selected; but in the Eighteenth Ward there was absolute suffering staring in the face of the families of volunteers who had gone forth to serve their country, with the assurance that their families would be taken care of. He had visited one family, consisting of a wife and four children, who lived in the fifth story of a house, and who did not have a morsel of bread in their possession. Whatever might be said about the disposal of the fund the Common Council never designed that $800,000 should be appropriated for the soldiers, and only $200,000 for their families. He supposed an equal share would be distributed for each purpose. A few army contractors had been fed, while families of volunteers were suffering. The City was bound to do something for these families.

Mr. LENT said that the debts had been contracted by the Union Defence Committee, in view of the negotiations of bonds held by the Comptroller. He thought the resolution would bring no relief to families, and advised the Board to send to the Head Department of the State if they desired to get the details, concerning the expenditure of the fund. He had been informed by the Comptroller that the bonds authorized by the Board of Supervisors, could not be negotiated. He was glad that the funds had been expended by the Union Defence Committee, for had the Board of Councilmen expended them in the same manner, the community would not have been satisfied.

The preamble and resolutions were adopted and sent to the Board of Aldermen for their concurrence.

The Board then adjourned till Wednesday evening.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER—BUSINESS OF THE DEPARTMENT—EXPENDITURES, &C.

The following communication was sent to the Common Council last evening:

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

To the Honorable the Common Council.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the Charter and ordinance of the Common Council, I have the honor, in the continued absence of the Street Commissioner, from illness, to report the state of the Department, and the public business connected therewith, for the quarter ending June 30, 1861. Since my last quarterly report, made to your honorable bodies on April 1, the Legislature have authorized the raising of money by tax, covering the several amounts appropriated by the Common Council to defray the expenses of the City for the year 1861, with some exceptions hereafter noted; and I am, therefore, enabled at this time to give a correct statement of the several appropriations drawn by this Department. Requisitions have been drawn by this Department upon the Comptroller for the quarter, amounting to the sum of $495,883 61. Of this amount $384,955 82 is drawn upon Tax appropriation, and $110,927 79 upon trust account, the latter to be reimbursed by assessment upon the property benefited thereby. For a statement showing the amount of each appropriation for the year 1861, as passed by the Common Council, the balance available at the first of the current year, amount authorized by the Legislature, amount drawn upon the Comptroller by requisition, and amounts paid by him without requisitions from this Department, see appendix A. For full details and statements of assessment lists delivered to the Collector of Assessments, amounts paid by him to the City Chamberlain, and returned by him uncollected to the Bureau of Arrears, see appendix B. The reports of the Superintendents of the several Bureaus of this Department, giving a full exhibit of the public business done by them respectively, together with a statement of all vouchers drawn, is herewith transmitted. I respectfully refer your honorable bodies to the same, and ask your attention to the several recommendations made therein.

The Superintendent of Street Improvements reports the amount of work done in his Bureau for the past quarter as amounting to the sum of $156,267 49; 30 per cent. retained on the same is $49,731 10, and the amount of vouchers drawn is $106,536 39.

In the Bureau of Wharves, Piers and Slips, there has been work done and vouchers drawn in payment therefor during the quarter to the amount of $35,496 27. In the Bureau of Roads, $28,706 56, including work done on Third-avenue, macadamizing and working Eleventh-avenue as a country road. In the Bureau of Lands and Places, $10,017 53. In the Bureau of Lamps and Gas, $114,112 64. In the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, $60,681 28. In the Bureau of Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, $44,890 93. In the Bureau of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, $27,983 57. I herewith transmit a list of all contracts made by this Department during the first and second quarters of this year, showing the titles of the work, names of contractors, and the amount of each contract. On the 1st of April there remained in the hands of the Collector of Assessments lists amounting to the sum of $505,539 22. Since that time there has been placed in his hands for collection lists amounting to the sum of $169,682 35.

During the quarter he has paid to the City Chamberlain $200,866 76, and returned to the Bureau of Arrears $27,368 34, leaving in his hands to be accounted for the sum of $448,878 56. I beg leave at this time to call the attention of your honorable bodies to the subject of a revision of the grades of the streets in certain parts of the City, which was laid before the Common Council by communication from this office under dates of Nov. 10, 1859, and Sept. 11, 1860. The established grades were made to conform to the old Harbor Commissioners' line, which was considerably outside the line adopted in 1857, as the grades in the upper part of the City are generally descending towards the river. The consequence of this change is a precipice of 10 or 15 feet in height at the foot of those streets. The regulation of these streets, in several instances, has been ordered by your honorable bodies, but has been delayed by this Department, because it would entail a heavy expense upon the property owners, and when completed would not give available access to the river, as costly buildings are now in process of erection in that part of the City, which would render a change of grade at a later period a matter of serious damage and expense; the subject of a general revision of these grades at an early day is urgently called to your attention. I would also respectfully notify your honorable bodies that as yet no grades have been duly established on Eleventh and Thirteenth avenues, between Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth streets. A resolution to remedy this defect was transmitted to the Common Council on 4th of February, 1861, for which your favorable consideration is requested.

The ordinance defining the power of the Street Commissioner relative to the repairing of flagging, was found to be ineffectual for want of power to compel a compliance with his notices, and a draft of an ordinance was submitted by this Department for your consideration on June 9, 1858, with a view to correct this evil; should it be favorably acted on, it will greatly facilitate the business of the office.

Respectfully submitted, M. LOVELL, Deputy and Acting Superintendent Com'r.

Additional by the Pony Express.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY LAWS—MORE MURDERS BY THE INDIANS.

The following is the remainder of the Pony Express dispatch, which we were unable to receive on Saturday night, owing to a storm interrupting telegraphic communication.

A destructive fire occurred in the town of Cottonwood, Syckejan County, on Thursday, consuming the entire business portion of the town. Loss about $40,000.

The grain harvest has commenced in all parts of the State. The crop was never finer; there is probably an eighth more land under cultivation this year than ever before, and the proportion of wheat over other crops is also greater.

The Los Angeles *Star* of the 22d inst., contains the following items from the Southern portions of the State and adjacent territories.

JOSE MATTOS MORENS, the present acting Governor of Lower California, was arrested at San Diego on the 19th of June, by Deputy United States Marshal, on a charge of violating the neutrality laws of the United States during the late difficulties in California between DON FELICIANO ESPARZA and DON JUAN MENDOZA.

By information obtained from the Express rider from the Colorado, we learn that that portion of the Overland Mail stock, used on the line on the other side of El Paso, is on the road to Los Angeles, and may be expected in five or six days. The Expressman left Fort Yuma on the 16th, at which time the stock had arrived on the other side.

MCNEESE and GIDDINGS' party had been discovered murdered, and the bodies horribly mangled. Mr. GIDDINGS was a brother of the mail contractor.

By the breaking up of the post at Tejon, in addition to other Government property removed to Los Angeles, we have also the herd of camels which have been at Tejon for some years.

On Wednesday morning Company B, First Dragoons, from Fort Tejon, with the band of the regiment, under command of Capt. DAVIDSON, arrived in Los Angeles. They marched into camp at once, making three companies encamped here.

The news from the Sandwich Islands, received to the 20th of May, is ten days later, but is quite unimportant. Business dull.

Tornado at Oshkosh.

OSHKOSH, Monday, July 8.

A destructive tornado swept over this city at 2 o'clock this morning, unroofing houses in every direction, blowing down trees, and doing immense damage.

The large flouring mill of MESSRS. GREEN & POWERS was unroofed, and the upper portions demolished. The store of BIGGER & HILL was unroofed and filled with water, damaging the goods to a large amount.

The steamer *Shawanau*, at her dock, was made a complete wreck. The steamer *Berlin City* had her smoke-stack and upper cabin carried away and otherwise damaged. Houses in all parts of the city were lifted up and carried several feet; in some cases turned completely around, and some entirely demolished. The wind was accompanied by a violent hailstorm, and the lightning was terrific in several places. No loss of life is yet reported.

Violent Storm in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 8.

A violent tornado, accompanied by rain, passed over Freeport, in this State, this afternoon, doing considerable damage. The freight house of the Illinois Central Railroad was unroofed, the machine shop of the Racine and Mississippi Road was demolished, and the bridges over the Pecothica River, at Yellow Creek and near the city, were blown down. It also unroofed several houses in Rockford. A thunderstorm has prevailed here all the afternoon, preventing the working of the telegraph wires, we therefore are unable to obtain further particulars.

Fight Between Indians.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 8.

The St. Paul *Pioneer*, of the 3d inst., gives the particulars of a fight between a party of Chippewas and Sioux, on June 10th. It appears that the Sioux arrived at St. Josephs, on the Pembina River, that day, for the purpose of returning some stolen horses. They were fired upon by a party of Chippewas encamped in the vicinity, which was immediately returned by the Sioux. Six chippewas and three Sioux and two Assiniboines were killed. The Sioux finally escaped, leavine behind forty horses. Although the half-breed at St. Josephs refrained from taking part in the fight, they are apprehensive of an attack from a body of Sioux, now encamped at Devil's Lake.

The Steamer North Briton.

FATHER POINT, Monday, July 8—8 A. M.

There are no signs of the steamer *North Briton*.

The *Great Eastern* reached Quebec all right at 6½ o'cloek Saturday evening. Weather calm.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 8—2 P. M.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales 12,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at 70c. CORN and other grains dull, no sales. WHISKY nominal at 14c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Imports*—12,000 bbls. Flour, 85,000 bushels Wheat, 110,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 18,000 bushels Rye. *Exports*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 136,000 bushels Wheat, 81,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 8.

FLOUR firmer. WHEAT firm and advanced 2c.@3c.; sales at 62c.@62½c. for No. 1 in store, and 58c.@59c. for No. 2 in store. CORN ½c. better. OATS firm. *Receipts*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 103,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 290,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS dull; 5¾c. on Corn to Buffalo. EXCHANGE on New-York ⅜ ₱ cent. discount for gold.

OSWEGO, Monday July 8.

FLOUR steady; sales, 800 bbls., at $4 50 for fancy. WHEAT, in fair demand; sales at 75c. for No. 1; Chicago Spring, 71c.@73c., and 3,000 Winter Red Western at 93c. CORN dull; sales, Saturday night, 14,000 bush. Illinois, at 34c.@35c. CANAL FREIGHTS—unchanged; Flour, 28c.; Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 74,700 bus. Wheat, 94,000 bush. Corn, 5,600 bush. Rye.

ALBANY, Monday, July 8.

FLOUR in good demand. WHEAT—Sales 6,000 bushels Canada Club on private terms. CORN opened dull; sales 20,000 bushels at 40½c.@42c. At the close the market easier. OATS dull; sales 6,000 bushels Chicago at 27½c. WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls. at 15c. Received by Central Railroad for Boston and East, 694 bbls. Flour, 366 bbls. and sacks of Wheat, 95 bbls. Whisky, 57 sacks Wool. For New-York, 4,501 bbls. Flour, 778 sacks Wheat, 846 bbls. Whisky; 202 pkgs. Tobacco.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 8.

FLOUR dull; Superfine $4 50, Extra $4 75@$5 25. WHEAT unsettled and drooping; Chicago Spring $1 75@$1 83, Winter $1 10@$1 12, New Red $1 12, White $1 20@$1 25. CORN—Prime scarce at 53c. GROCERIES firm. PROVISIONS dull. WHISKY unsettled at 16c.@17c.

MARRIED.

MOORE—WHILEY.—In this City, on Monday, July 8, by Rev. Edwin A. Cook, RICHARD HOFFMAN MOORE to ANNA BERKMAN WHILEY, daughter of the late Richard Whiley, Esq., all of this City.

WEYANT—DE YOE.—In this City, on Thursday, July 4, by Rev. John Poisal, Mr. WILLIAM H. WEYANT, to Miss ADELAIDE DE YOE, all of this City.

☞ California papers please copy.

DORENUS—TAYLOR.—In Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, June 27, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Dr. Carter, Rev. DAVID DORENUS, of this City, to ADDIE TAYLOR, daughter of John Taylor, Esq., of Yonkers.

DIED.

HALLOCK.—In this City, on Sunday, July 7, suddenly, CORNELIA M., youngest daughter of Joseph P. and Catherine Ann Hallock, aged 3 years, 6 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 338 4th-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock

MCCARTNEY.—In this City, on Monday, July 8, after a long illness, NICHOLAS T. MCCARTNEY, in the 23d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, the 9th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 154 West 42d-st.

TALMAGE.—In this City, on Monday, July 8, Rev. THOMAS ADRIANCE TALMAGE, in the 24th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, No. 82 West 11th-st., on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

HILLIER.—In this City, on Monday morning, July 8, suddenly, THOMAS HILLIER, late of Isle of Wight, Old England.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 444 2d-st.

BOYD.—In this City, on Sunday, July 7, after a lingering illness, THERESE P. BOYD, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Templar Lodge No. 202, F. & A. M., and Ark Fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 328 [illegible]-st., on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens for interment.

BURRS.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, July 7, suddenly, JOHN THEODORE BURRS, aged 36 years, 10 months and 28 days.

The friends of the family, and those of his father, James H. Beers, and of his brothers and brothers-in-law, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 164 West 26th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

PLATT.—In this City, on Sunday evening